

THE
ARCHITECT
& BUILDING NEWS

23 FEBRUARY 1956 · VOL 209 · NO. 8 · ONE SHILLING WEEKLY

- ADDITIONS TO COTTAGE IN KENT
- AMBULANCE DEPOT AND POLICE STATION,
OSWESTRY

PUBLISHED IN LONDON SINCE 1854

The world's household names use



The doors commanding the world's largest sale



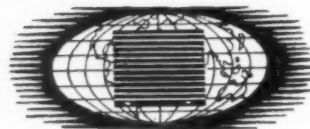
General Mills, well-known North American flour millers and packers of the famous "Betty Crocker"® cake mixes, have installed a series of electrically operated Brady Steel Rolling Doors in one of their main Canadian depots. Brady Rolling Doors in steel, wood or aluminium - hand or electrically operated - are available to fit any type of opening.

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Architect: Major A. M. Freeman A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.F.



SHOPS

BY POLLARDS

The quiet simple dignity
that characterises New Bond Street,
London, is expressed here in
design, material and craftsmanship.
The external woodwork of the Shopfront



is in polished teak with bronze metal sashes and grilles.

The fascia panel, plinths and stallrisers

are in Gressoney green marble.

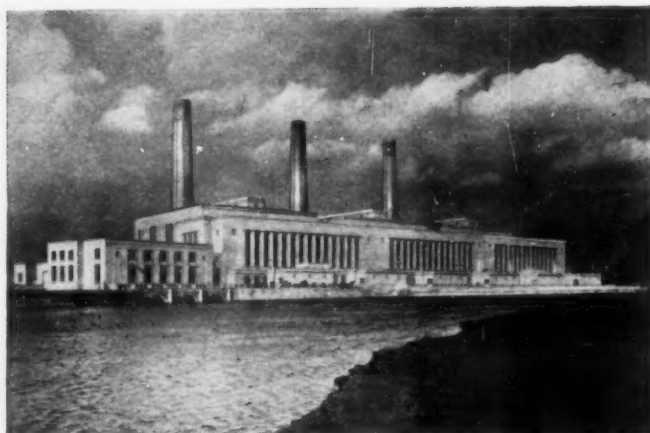
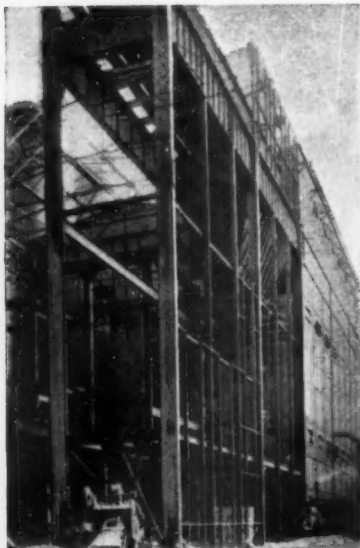
The Entrance Hall is panelled in

figured straight grained Australian walnut.

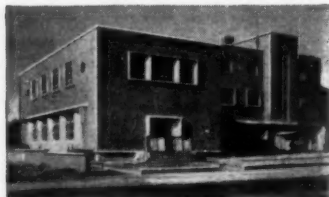
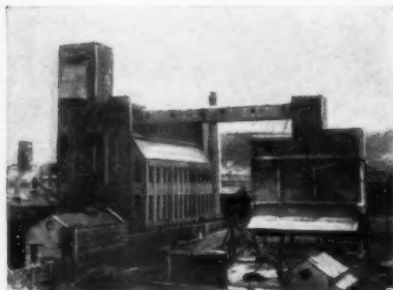
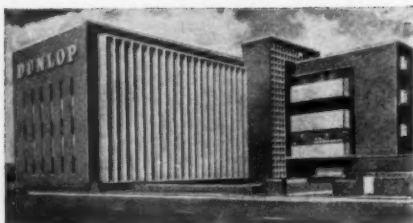
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A

Use our experience if you have a foundation problem



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There is no **DAYLIGHT ROBBERY** here!

Cascalite



**gives
glare-free
shadowless
lighting**



Shown above is a part of a building of London Brick Company Limited fitted with 8ft. Cascalite Big Six untinted sheets. Notice how evenly the lighting is distributed over the whole area. There are no shadows nor is there non-diffused sunlight glare.

What is Cascalite? Cascalite is moulded from resin and glass fibre, and is a pioneer material produced by Cascelloid of Leicester, whose research and experience over many years have assured consistent high quality. Installations of Cascalite are being made all over the world, and conform in every way to the rigid specifications required.

Cascalite Cuts Down Heat. The thousands of tiny glass fibres in Cascalite diffuse the heat of the sun's rays, and consequently reduce the heat under its surface. Working conditions are made more pleasant because of this restriction of sun heat. There is no need for roofs to be whitewashed or fitted with blinds as in transparent roofing.

Try this test. Write for a sample of Cascalite, hold it in the rays of the sun. The area underneath is cool compared with direct sun temperature.

Cascalite Diffuses Light. Just as the pearl electric lamp has superseded the plain glass lamp, so Cascalite, with its translucent, even lighting, is the natural successor to transparent roof lighting.

Cascalite is Shatterproof. Breakages are a thing of the past when using Cascalite. A hammer dropped on its surface merely rebounds. Cascalite can be sawn, nailed, or screwed, making installations safe, easy, and inexpensive.

Standard Profiles. Cascalite is produced in all standard corrugated profiles; also in reeded and flat sheets; and is supplied in 3ft. to 8ft. lengths.

Cascalite Colours. Cascalite is produced in the following colours: Untinted, Light Ivory, Skylight Green, and Sunlight Yellow; but other shades can be given on bulk orders.

Cascalite Uses. Cascalite can be used for roof lights, vertical glazing, partitioning, wall cladding, door panels, illuminated facias; it is lightweight and decorative.

Write for price list, illustrated brochure, and samples to:

Branch Offices and Showrooms:

9 Conduit Street, London W.1.

Tel.: Mayfair 9701.

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Distributors throughout the British Isles.

CASCELLOID : ABBEY LANE : LEICESTER

Division of the British Xylonite Co. Ltd.

Tel. 61811

Announcing Sound-conditioning by

HERMESEAL

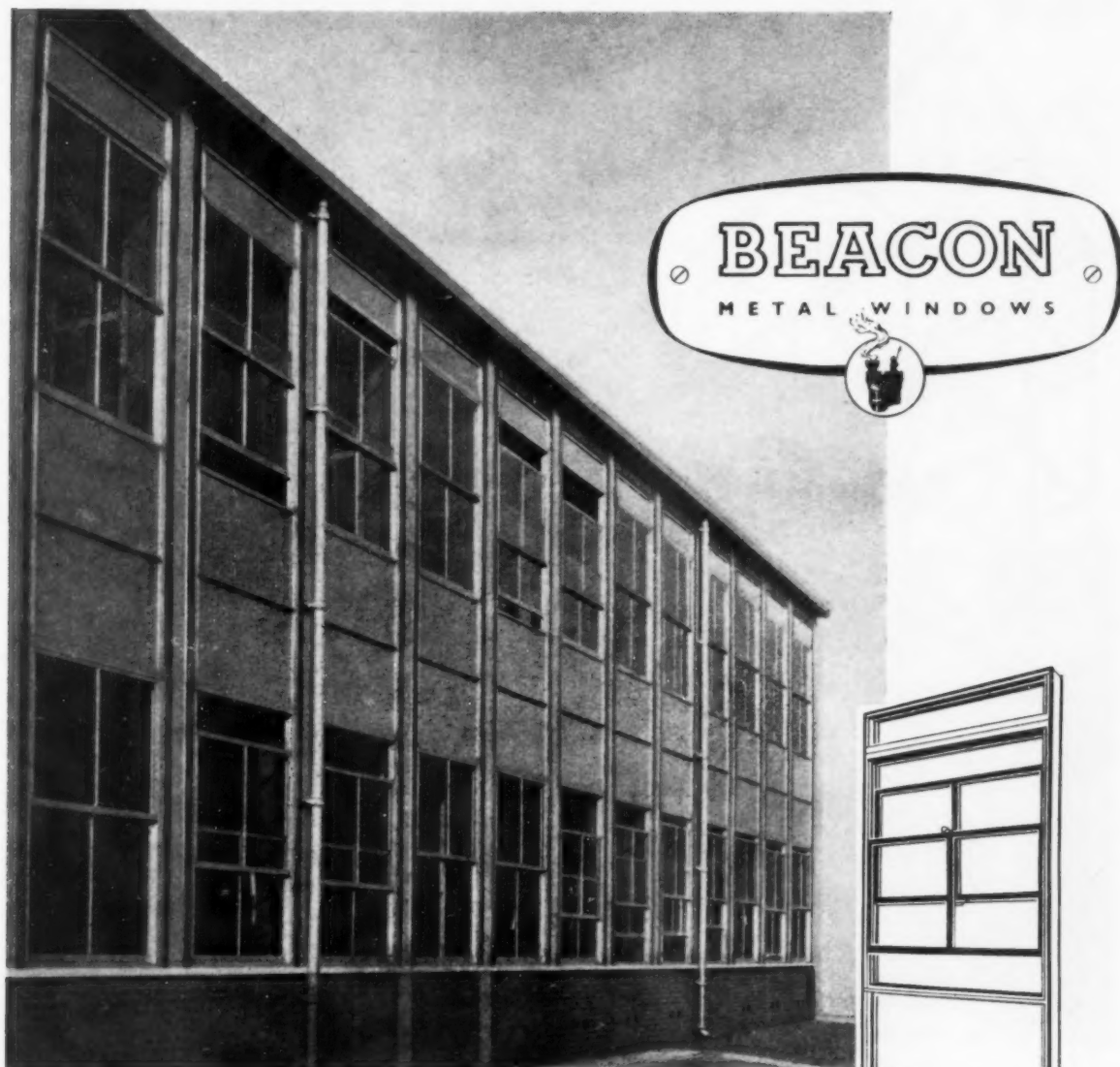
- ★ **NEW** materials manufactured of Swiss pressed wood fibre in rilled (as illustrated), perforated and plain tiles and panels.
- ★ **NEW** and decorative designs for individual installations.
- ★ **NEW** and contrasting colour finishes.
- ★ **NEW** and consistent standards of acoustic efficiency, quality and workmanship.

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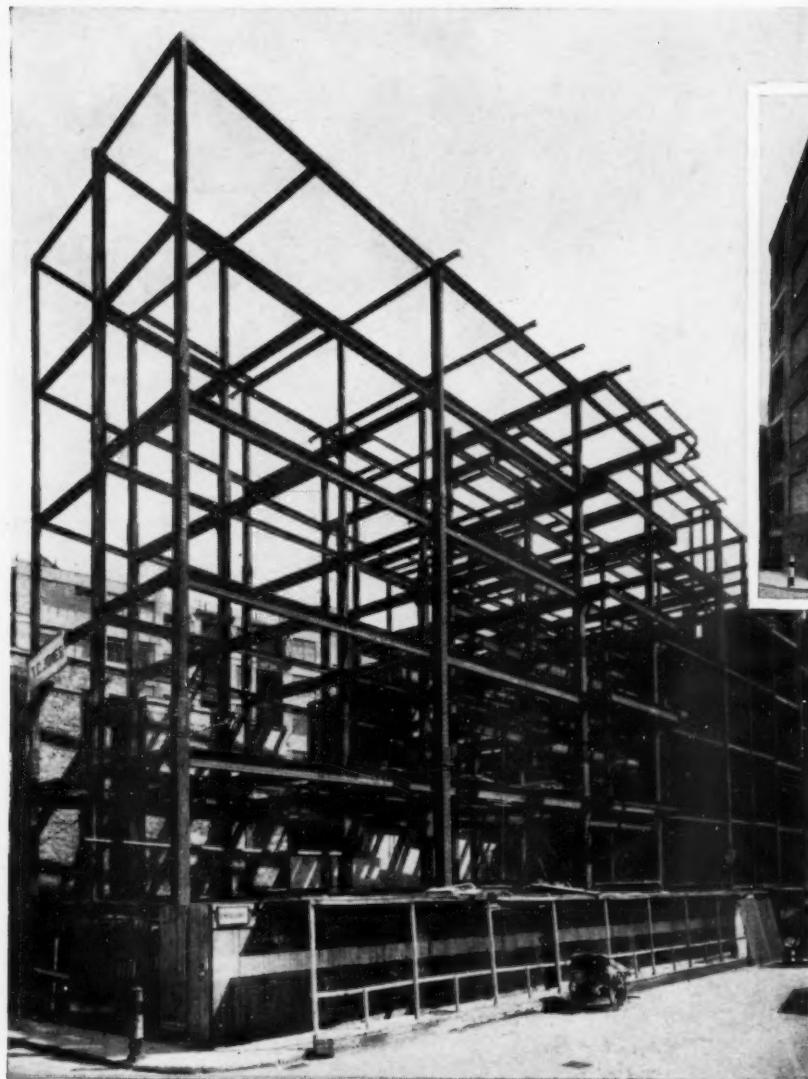
Where first cost is not a primary consideration, the aluminium window has much to commend it. Indeed, when sliding sashes are required, aluminium is the logical — and perhaps the only entirely suitable — material. For the window which, year in and year out, must move at a touch should be built to the closest possible limits of accuracy. And for such a window, aluminium offers one further life-long advantage — its sliding surfaces need neither lubrication nor paint protection.

The Beacon Double-Hung Sash Units, installed in the new Lamp Works Offices of The British Thomson-Houston Co. Ltd., Rugby, and shown above, are typical of a number of similar purpose-made installations produced at our Bilston Works. The services of our experienced team of designers and engineers will be made available to all Architects and others engaged on any project requiring Metal Windows or Wall Cladding.



Member of the  Metal Window Association

JOHN THOMPSON BEACON WINDOWS LTD - WOLVERHAMPTON



Rebuilding after bomb damage of
Benbow Wharf, Bankside, London, S.E.1
for Messrs. Beck & Pollitzer Ltd.

Architect: J. Raworth Hill, Esq. F.R.I.B.A.
Contractor: Beck & Pollitzer Contracts Ltd.

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by

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AND COMPANY LIMITED

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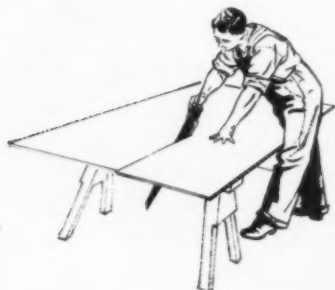
Bute Street, Cardiff. Tel: Cardiff 28786



Tel: SHEPHERDS BUSH 2020

Treorchy, Glamorgan. Tel: Pentre 2381

STABLES INTO SCHOOLROOMS



The Headmaster of Little Abbey School at Newbury in Berkshire, had no particular use any longer for his stables, and not enough room for the boys. His building contractors, Messrs. E. Seller of Adbury, suggested PLIMBERITE: the result, at very reasonable cost, has been three new classrooms convertible into a school hall.

- minimum of labour
- minimum of framing
- strength and rigidity

AND SOME OTHER USES FOR **PLIMBERITE** ARE

- roof decking, flat or pitched
- flooring, over joists or a sub-floor
- doors and shelves in cupboard work
- as a base for veneers of all kinds
- concrete shuttering

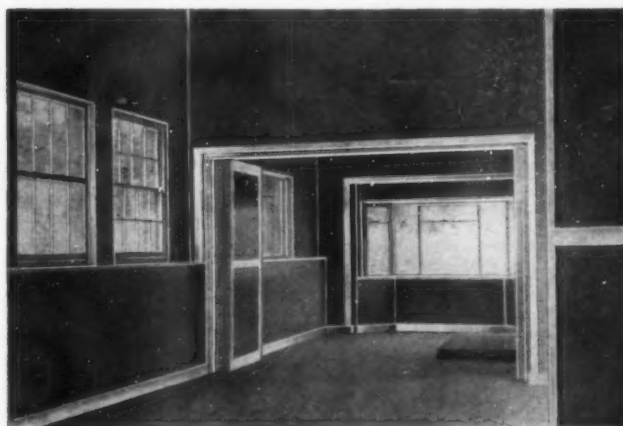
Please write for technical literature, prices and the names of main distributors:

PLIMBERITE
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PLIMBERITE

- the wall linings
- the partitions
- the folding doors

all in $\frac{3}{4}$ " and $\frac{1}{2}$ " PLIMBERITE

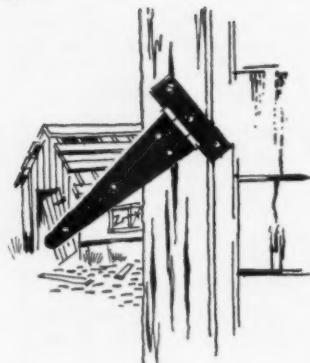


BRITISH PLIMBER LIMITED

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Exposure!



Dry Rot!



Insects!



To keep **wood** safe
from all forms of rot and decay,
use **PRESOTIM**

Presotim is a decorative wood preservative produced from a series of highly refined coal-tar oils blended to provide extra-deep penetration even when applied by brushing.

Presotim is effective against timber decay whether caused by fungi, exposure, or attack by insects such as Death Watch Beetle and Furniture Beetle.

Presotim is recommended for use both outdoors and indoors. Presotim (exterior quality) is suitable for pavilions, outbuildings, fences, gates, boats, barges, and for roof timbers in houses. Presotim (interior quality) preserves panelling, doors, skirtings, etc., without obscuring the natural beauty of the grain.

Presotim is prepared in a special "neutral" grade which makes it especially effective for old and valuable timbers such as church roofs and panelling, where it protects without altering the characteristic colour of the wood.

Presotim-treated timber can be polished or varnished as required.

For work where a thoroughly reliable, well-tried wood preservative is needed, Presotim offers to architects, builders and others long-term protection against decay at very low cost.

HOW PRESOTIM IS SUPPLIED

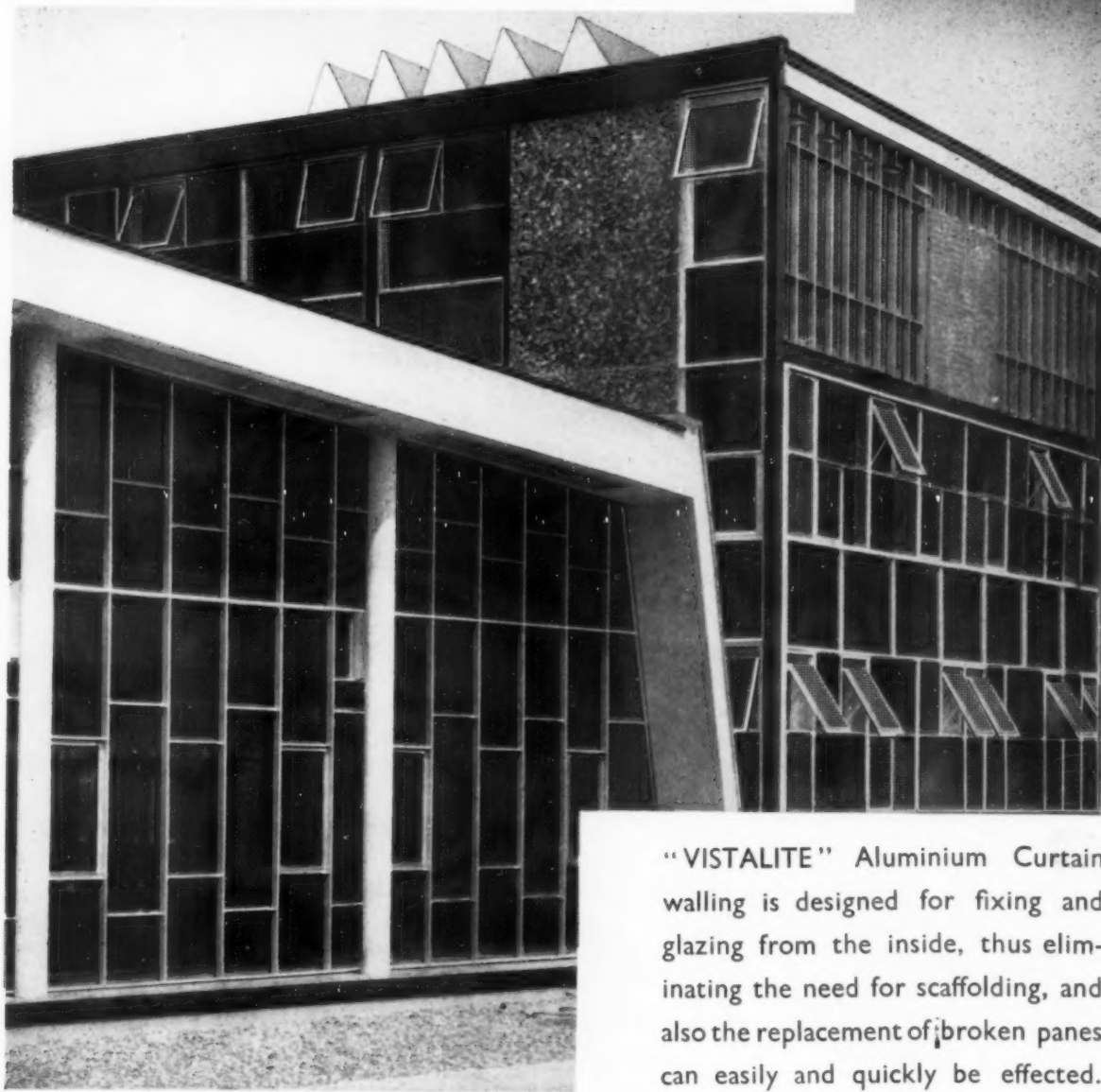
Presotim is marketed in small containers, 5, 10, and 40-gallon drums. It is available in neutral grade, three shades of brown and twelve other attractive colours.
Prices from 4/- per gallon in 40-gallon drums.



Manufactured by
THE NATIONAL COAL BOARD

For further details and advice on any technical problem, please write to National Coal Board,
By Products, National Provincial Bank Buildings, Docks, Cardiff

'VISTALITE'



Curtain Walling at Holloway County School Extension

Architect: Dr. J. L. Martin, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.I.B.A.,
Architect to the London County Council, County Hall,
Westminster Bridge, London, S.E.1.

*Please write for illustrated leaflet
to Group Sales Office*

"VISTALITE" Aluminium Curtain walling is designed for fixing and glazing from the inside, thus eliminating the need for scaffolding, and also the replacement of broken panes can easily and quickly be effected.

**CURTAIN WALLING &
PURPOSE MADE WINDOWS**

BRITISH STEEL CONSTRUCTIONS GROUP OF COMPANIES
82 Holyhead Road • Wednesbury • Staffordshire • Telephone: Wednesbury 1171



This roof is **DUST PROOF**

Where BRITVIC the well known fruit drink is manufactured by British Vitamin Products Ltd. near Chelmsford, it was essential for the roof to be sealed against dust, soot and grime. It had to be speedily erected, of high Thermal Insulation yet economical in cost. Bitumetal conformed to these requirements and in addition provided a clean and attractive reflective ceiling.

Our Area Managers at the underlined centres can give you more interesting information regarding Bitumetal, especially the results of recent research into Interstitial Condensation and its cure.

9000 sq. yds. of "BITUMETAL"
laid on Factory for British
Vitamin Products Ltd., Nr.
Chelmsford. Developed by
C.A.S. (Industrial Develop-
ments) Ltd., Contractors—
C.A.S. (Contractors) Ltd.
Architects—Llewellyn Smith &
Waters F.F.R.I.B.A.

BITUMETAL
★ ROOF *plus* CEILING *plus* INSULATION

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London: Vauxhall Grove, S.W.8 Regd. Office: Dundee

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What's going on here?



The above illustration could suggest a number of things; perhaps a plantation in its early stages or even a cemetery for pets. It is, in fact, a stage in the laying of copper to a shallow-pitched roof with the clips firmly anchored to the decking.

Braby have, for more than a century, been the leading specialists in Copper Roofing and examples of their work are to be seen on many Cathedrals, Churches, Public Buildings, Colleges, Factories, Docks, etc.

The Braby Technical Staff is always available for consultation on questions of Copper, Aluminium or Zinc Roofing.



ONE OF THE WIDE RANGE OF

BRABY

ACTIVITIES

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Havelock Works, Aintree, Liverpool, 10, TELEPHONE: Aintree 1721

Eclipse Works, Petershill Road, Glasgow, N., TELEPHONE: Springburn 5151

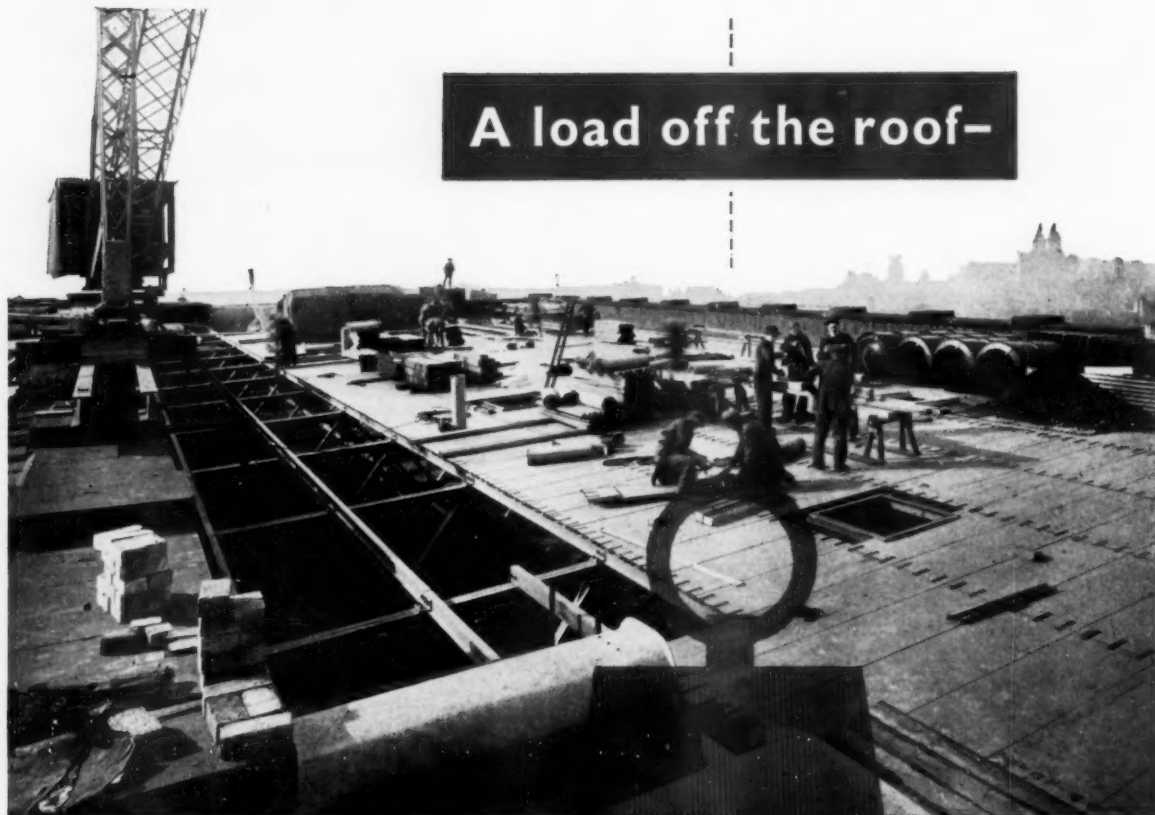
Ashton Gate Works, Bristol, 3, TELEPHONE: Bristol 64041. And Falkirk

OTHER OFFICES: 110 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4 (Export), TELEPHONE: MANsion House 6034

Queen's Buildings, 10 Royal Avenue, Belfast, TELEPHONE: Belfast 26509

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A load off the roof—



A weight off your mind

Ruberoid Steel Roof Deck, when insulated and weatherproofed, weighs only $4\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per square foot. Yet it has the necessary strength and rigidity to support high superimposed loading over wide spans on flat, pitched or curved roofs. Because of the saving in dead load and the use of a flatter pitch, fewer and smaller structural members are necessary.

Erecting roofing of this kind requires specialised experience, and The Ruberoid Company Ltd. therefore undertakes the complete job. But to ensure that the specification will be exactly right, consult Ruberoid at the design stage.

For low-cost permanent roofing, giving complete satisfaction for decade after decade, specify Ruberoid materials and workmanship.

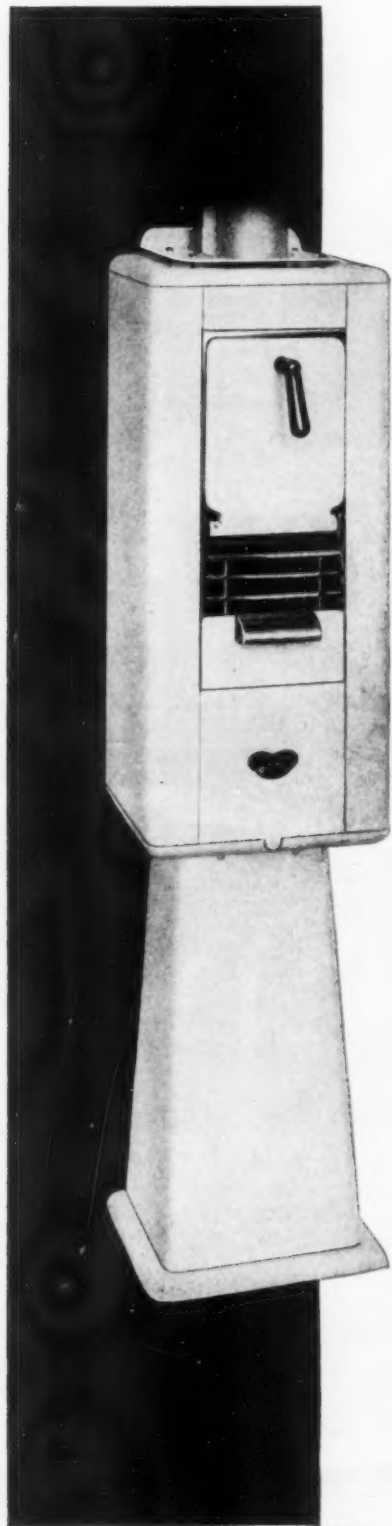
Special Features of The Ruberoid Roof

- Built-up roofing undertaken on buildings of any shape or size—anywhere in Britain.
- Specifications include roof decks of steel, aluminium and asbestos cement, all these being insulated externally and weatherproofed with Ruberoid Roofing.
- Representatives and Branches throughout the country will give immediate attention to plans and estimates.
- Comprehensive service includes consultation, inspection and maintenance. Call in Ruberoid at an early stage.

**THE BEST POSSIBLE MATERIALS
LAID IN THE BEST POSSIBLE WAY**

RUBEROID





*Safeguard
Public Health
Encourage
Personal Hygiene*

in FACTORIES • HOSPITALS • CLINICS
SCHOOLS • HOTELS AND OFFICES

Investment by British industrialists and others in modern equipment to safeguard the health and welfare of the vast and growing numbers of workers, has proved beyond doubt the wisdom of a policy both far seeing and democratic in concept.

The installation of Sugg's incinerators wherever women employees form part of an organisation is plain commonsense.

Our sales and technical staff will be glad to advise and co-operate.

*The Sugg
Incinerator*

Gas-Fired

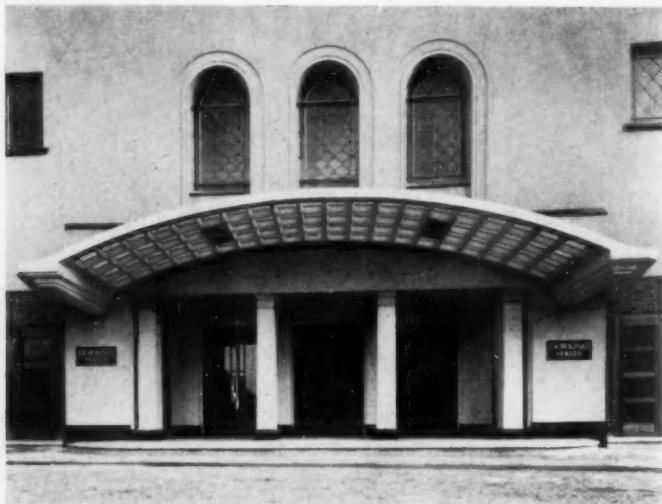
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A CANOPY in GLASCRETE



*Reinforced Concrete
and Glass*

This canopy for the Dorking Urban District Council was cast in-situ by our skilled labour.

*Construction Type 80/4
Span 22' 6"*

*H. V. Knight Esq., M.I.Mun.E.,
Engineer and Surveyor.*

Our comprehensive Brochure P47, which we shall be pleased to send on request, gives data, applications and possibilities of all Glascrete constructions.



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THE LEADING ALKYD ENAMEL PAINT
specially formulated to give maximum durability and
gloss retention under extreme climatic conditions.

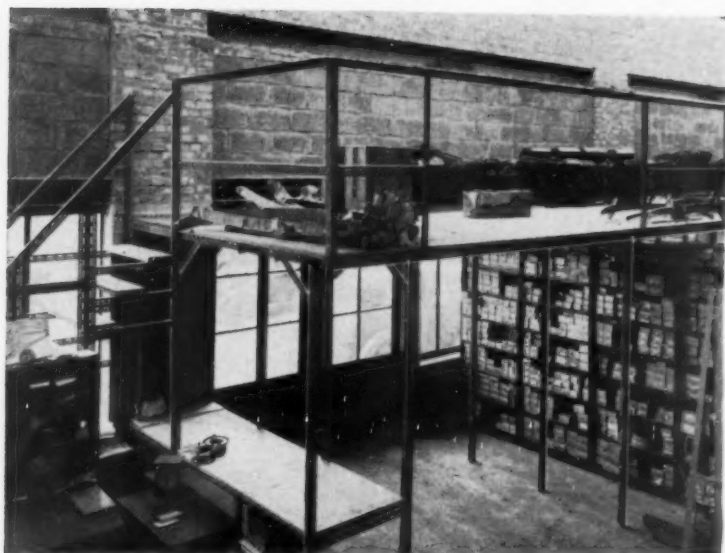
This enamel is particularly suitable for exterior use
on exposed surfaces in coastal districts.

CHARLES TURNER & SON LTD.

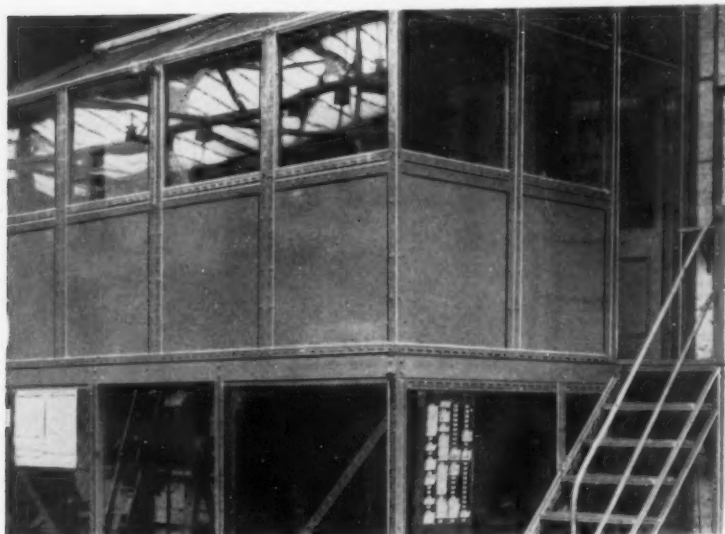
BLOOMSBURY HOUSE, 165, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.1.

IT PAYS TO THINK OF DEXION

- at the planning stage



Service Depot builds storage platform. Iron Bridge Service Depot Ltd. of Southall, Middlesex, built this overhead storage platform to carry 20 tons of motor-car parts. It effects a big saving in space, and the supports also serve as dividers for storage bins. Storage structures of Dexion can make full use of any existing space; and they have the great advantage of ensuring easy adaptability to changing needs.



Machine Shop Engineer's office quickly built. Thomas Allan & Sons Ltd. of Thornaby designed this office with tool store underneath to be built with conventional materials. They used Dexion instead when they found it was quicker and cost less. In jobs of this sort, Dexion invariably supersedes old-fashioned materials and methods.

A FACTORY LAYOUT must be flexible, capable of being adapted at short notice to changing circumstances. This applies particularly to storage requirements and works equipment.

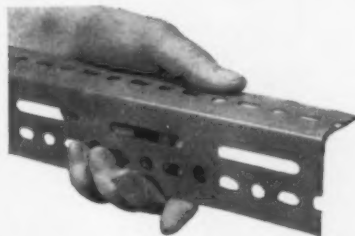
There is no more versatile material for building stores and equipment, exactly to your own designs, than Dexion Slotted Angle. Such Dexion equipment is quick and cheap to install. And any Dexion structure can be readily adapted and altered to meet changing needs. There is no waste, no scrap: Dexion is fully recoverable, and can be used again and again.

When you are planning the building and layout of a factory, Dexion deserves careful consideration at an early stage. This versatile material may bring about important economies, initially and for years to come.

A technical design and estimating service is available free; and for large installations, construction teams will carry out the work if required.

GET THE FACTS

Dexion 225 is sold in packets of ten 10-ft. lengths, complete with bolts. Steel Dexion (price from 1/3½ to 1/5 per foot) is rust-protected, stove-enamelled. Where a light but strong, non-magnetic, non-corroding material is required, use Alloy Dexion (full technical details and prices on request). Send today for sample piece of Dexion and illustrated booklet AN.144 showing many uses in industry. Dexion Ltd., 65 Maygrove Rd., London, N.W.6. (Telephone MAldale 6031-9.)



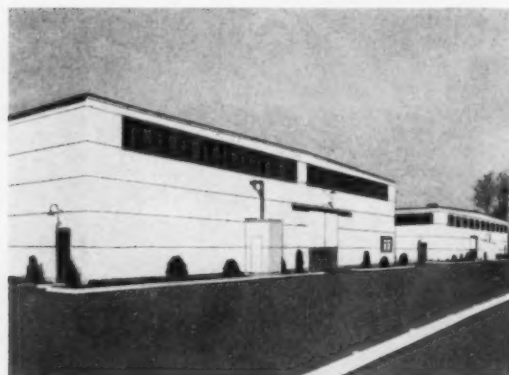
DEXION

REGD.

SLOTTED ANGLE

TRENDS IN TIMBER CONSTRUCTION*Gives Flexibility of Design for* **INDUSTRIAL**

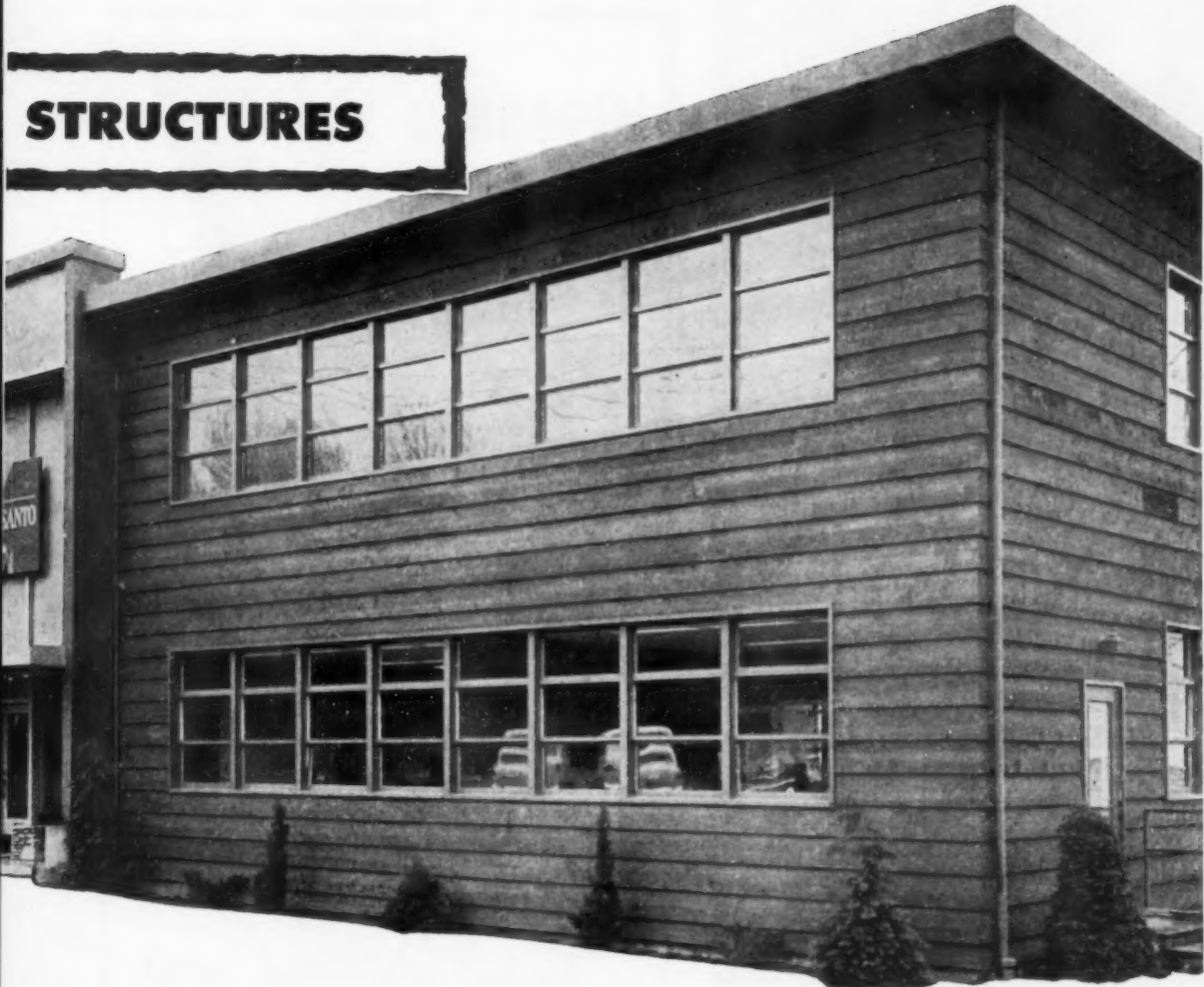
Transport and parking problems, together with the high cost of central property, have brought the smaller manufacturer to semi-residential and development areas on the fringes of the big cities. Light industry needs inexpensive, single-storey buildings with plenty of floor space. Timbers from British Columbia meet that requirement effectually by providing sound up-to-date accommodation at the lowest economic figure. Builders are discovering, too, that initial savings in the building of timber structures easily cover the cost of sprinkler protection.



Modern methods of handling materials have started a trend towards single-storey warehouse buildings. Timber construction fulfils all requirements for structures of this type at reasonable cost.

Timber cladding applied in two planes adds distinction to this contemporary office and factory. Buildings of this style owe their appeal to the flexibility of timber construction and their ability to fit perfectly into suburban and rural surroundings.

STRUCTURES



Agreeable design and working efficiency, as well as a substantial saving in initial outlay, were realised by employing timber in the construction of this combined office and plant.



Timber construction accords well with the informal design of this fertiliser plant. Durable timber cladding is easy and economical to maintain.



FREE—18 page illustrated booklet "Trends in Timber Construction"—a comprehensive, pictorial study of timber's wide range of uses in present day structures of all types. Write for—

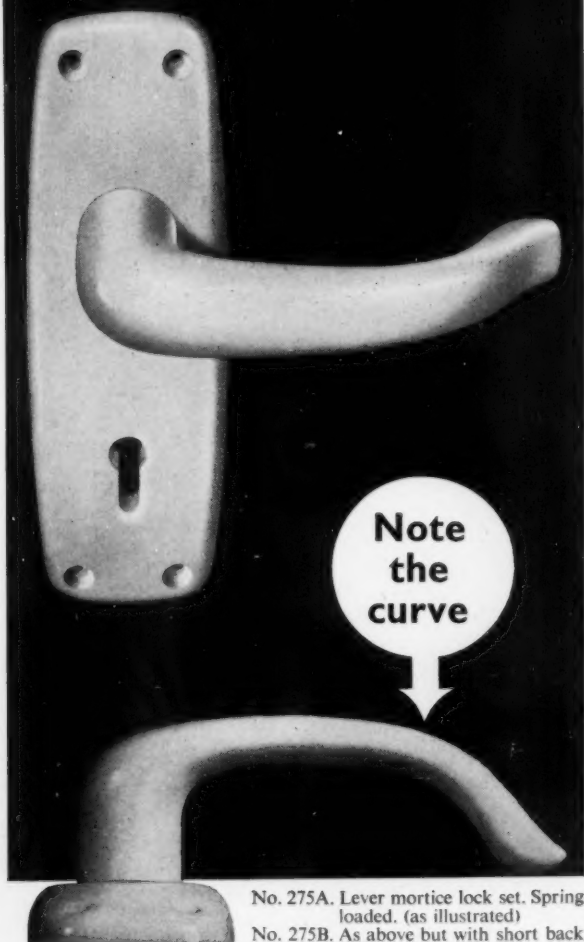
Commercial Secretary (Timber),
Dept. D2, Canada House,
Trafalgar Square, London, S.W.1.

CANADIAN TIMBER FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA

High Quality Timber Produced by Members,
**BRITISH COLUMBIA LUMBER
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*Pacific Coast Hemlock
Douglas Fir
Western Red Cedar
Sitka Spruce*

The latest member of the Lacrinoid range



No. 275A. Lever mortice lock set. Spring loaded. (as illustrated)
No. 275B. As above but with short back plate.

AN interesting feature of this model is the shape of the lever. It is curved, as shown in the illustration above, to avoid any catching in the user's sleeve.

The design as a whole is in keeping with the modern trend of decoration, beauty and simplicity going hand in hand.

Colours: Black, Brown and Ivory

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MODERN SASH WINDOWS...



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fitted with
UNIQUE
SASH
BALANCES

Full particulars from

UNIQUE BALANCE CO. LTD.

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"Hell's Bells!

not another paint rep., Miss Belhyphen!"

*"I'm afraid so, Mr. Architrave,
But..."*

**"Peace, woman! Paint reps are the curse
of contemporary architecture. They...
they prowl and prowl around, Miss
Belhyphen, like the hosts of...."**

"Midian, Mr. Architrave?"

**"Very likely, Miss Belhyphen. They
batten upon us like Ancient Mariners
and riddle us with dry rot. Give me
more tea!"**

*"Yes, Mr. Architrave... But Mr.
Architrave, this one is the Duresco
rep., Mr. Architrave."*

"Miss Belhyphen.....?"

"Yes, Mr. Architrave?"

**"Are you by any chance, in love with
the Duresco rep.?"**

*"Mr. Architrave! At my time of life!
The point is, Mr. Architrave..."*



Our representatives are trained not merely to charm and sell (though we naturally foster such abilities in them) but to advise.

First and foremost our representatives know paint.

Naturally we believe in our products; we manufacture, as we always have manufactured, with an eye to pleasing architects and decorators—professional men with professional standards and professional responsibilities. We make it our aim to maintain those standards and ease those responsibilities.

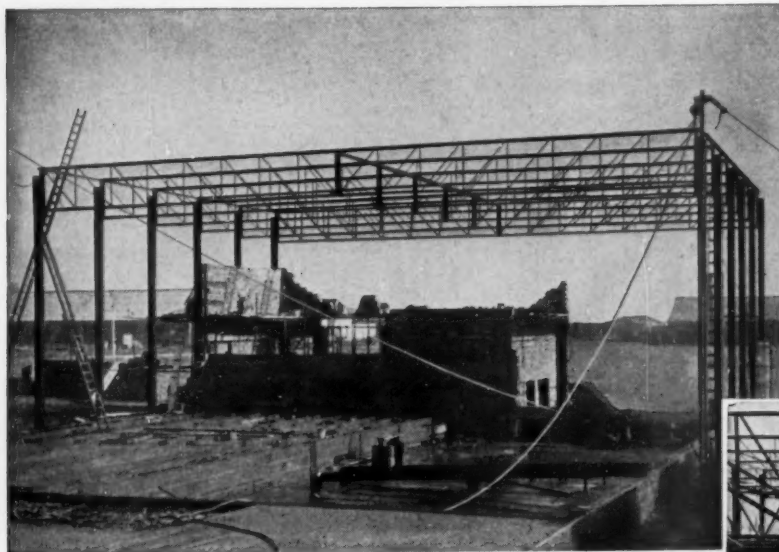
When we offer service, we mean *service*; and we hope experience will make our representatives welcome to you if it has not already done so.

**Duresco
Products**

**THE INVENTORS OF
OILBOUND WATER PAINT**

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HOTCHKISS LATTICE CONSTRUCTION



52ft. lattice girders at a Portsmouth factory. Architects: Thomas Jolly & Grant.
Contractors: John Hunt Ltd.

HOTCHKISS ENGINEERS LTD.

EASTBOURNE AND SHOREHAM SUSSEX

ESTABLISHED 1885

HEAD OFFICE: 33, TERMINUS PLACE, EASTBOURNE. TEL. 2424 (4 LINES)

Hotchkiss Lattice Construction is being used for new schools, churches, factories, halls and many other buildings to the requirements of County Councils, Borough Councils and many leading architects.

The system is entirely flexible in application and suitable for all types of covering materials.

Your specific enquiries are invited. Our design services are free and it is most advantageous to call us in at an early stage.

Catalogue No. LG9 is available upon request.



ACOUSTIC TREATMENT

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

KIDBROOKE

COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL

Architects: SLATER, UREN & PIKE, FFARIBA.
Main Contractors: GEE, WALKER & SLATER, LTD.

The Plenum System and the Baffle Boxes to the main Extractor Fans for the Assembly Hall are lined throughout with J. & B. Sound Absorbent Mineral Wool Quilt.

Among its many special assets J. & B. Mineral Wool Insulation is

FIREPROOF · INORGANIC · NON-SETTLING

Write for Technical Data Sheets or consult our Free Advisory Bureau

Acoustic Treatment is provided by J. & B. Acoustic Absorbent Mineral Wool Quilt behind the perforated hardboard clearly visible on walls of Assembly Hall

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CLERKS OF WORKS

IN recent years the limelight has been focused upon technical training in almost every walk of life. This is all to the good and is a sign that the country is awake to the realisation that its survival depends on keeping ahead in technique in both industry and the professions. The building industry has not been backward in discussing its particular problems, as recollection of the numerous reports and discussions from the Simon Report of 1944 to the Joint Conference on Training held at the R.I.B.A. at the end of last month will show.

One branch of the building industry has perhaps had a position further up-stage than it deserves and Mr. L. J. Holloway has recently given a well-timed cue for a more prominent part. At the annual dinner of the London Association of Builders' Foremen and Clerks of Works last October, he said the time had come when we must train all clerks of works. He suggested that a clerk of works should have the opportunity of going into the office of the architect for whom he was working and understand thoroughly the way that office worked. Mr. Holloway rightly placed the main responsibility for training on the Association but suggested that the R.I.B.A. might assist since, as he said, clerks of works were normally employed by architects. There is no point in challenging this slightly over-simplified statement. It may be accepted that on a large contract where a clerk of works is employed he is primarily the architect's man.

It is tempting to jump from this to a proposition that the R.I.B.A. should be responsible for the training and examination of clerks of works. If such a jump is made one inevitably goes a step further and propounds that a clerk of works is a sort of "not-quite architect", which, as Euclid used to say, is absurd.

As things are, there is little differentiation in the

training of clerks of works and general foremen: the former are recruited largely from the ranks of the latter and are, like good wine, simply older, milder and more full-bodied. This is scarcely going to be good enough in a future of increasing pressure on technique and efficiency.

It might be suggested that a solution lies in a complete reversal. Clerks of works should be replaced by "resident architects" on big jobs. The young and newly qualified architect should do a spell as clerk of works, rather as the young doctor does a resident house-surgeon's job. The weakness of this suggestion is evident. The newly qualified architect undoubtedly knows a lot, but not much of it is what a clerk of works has to know in order to serve the building owner and his architect efficiently.

It is no slight to either the London Association or the Institute of Clerks of Works to say that they are neither particularly wealthy nor influential. They need help to carry out their aspirations. So far as these are concerned with improving the qualifications of their members they merit full assistance from the wealthier and more powerful organisations in the industry. The subject needs consideration at national level. It does not seem to be a responsibility that should be assumed exclusively by any one section. Clearly the clerks of works must themselves take the initiative. If they do so they can surely count on help from all three sides, architects, surveyors and builders.

Might not the first step be a joint committee on the recruitment, training and examination of clerks of works under the aegis of the Joint Consultative Committee on which representatives of the R.I.B.A., R.I.C.S., and N.F.B.T.E. now serve? On such a committee the Institute of Clerks of Works as the body chiefly concerned should, of course, be strongly represented.

EVENTS AND COMMENTS

COMBINED OPERATION

Architectural Journalism in some quarters is to take on a new look in format as soon as the printing trade dispute is settled. In other quarters the new look is concerned with personalities. The RIBA announced last week that Mr Eric Bird is to join the staff of the Building Centre as Technical Education Officer. He will be succeeded at the RIBA by Mr Noel Musgrave at present editor of the A & BN. The RIBA notice does not quite complete the picture, Mr Musgrave is to be succeeded by Mr. George Mansell who is now assistant editor of the A & BN.

First, congratulations all round! The office of the RIBA Journal is the athenaeum of architectural journalism. Mr Bird has occupied it for 10 years and in a most successful partnership with Edward O'Shaughnessy on the commercial side has built up a most dignified and informative paper. Mr Musgrave will bring a fresh mind to the RIBA Journal's peculiar problems. On the other hand, I personally can only mourn his departure from the A & BN, for surely he is the most friendly of editors and if there should be any who are easier to work for I would be pleased to meet them. It would hardly be fair to write what might easily appear to be an obituary of Noel Musgrave. Nor would it be fair to warn his future staff at Portland Place in advance, but, I am bound to say that Mr Musgrave disappoints me in two respects, the first is that he never publishes his drawings, many of which I think are as good or better than those of any of our architectural cartoonists and secondly that he only rarely speaks in public. Perhaps he will illustrate the RIBA Journal with his own hand. George Mansell is an old friend of pre-war days, he is in no way a newcomer as he joined the paper in 1947. He is an ex-Royal Auxiliary Air Force Pilot and a very good golfer. He is a most lively person and seems to possess perennial youth. The paper will I am sure be safe in his hands.

Eric Bird's new appointment is interesting for his duties are to include lecturing on building subjects to architects, surveyors and builders out of London and the formation of a new architects' information service at the Building Centre. This service will be designed to build up a library of files of information on special subjects based on architects' enquiries. At present it is difficult to obtain comprehensive information on some aspects of building from a single source. The new service will it is hoped provide the answer to this problem. The service has been set up at the request of the RIBA whose science committee has been studying the subject for some time.

The changeover will not be completed for some months.

OTHER COMING EVENTS

'Changing London,' an exhibition of architectural and town planning models, opens today at the Build-



Staircase in new 7-storey building in Munich designed by Professor Sep Ruf. The building houses the Bavarian Supreme Court and Munich City Court and was completed in one year.

ing Centre. Some 40 models of development schemes, completed buildings and projects are to be shown. The object of the exhibition is to give the public some idea of the general trend of building in London. The L.C.C. has, I understand, lent a number of important models and this will provide a background of projected large scale development.

'Architecture in Australia' will be opened by H. E. The High Commissioner for the Commonwealth of Australia on 28th February at the RIBA. From illustrations of some Australian buildings in the press recently I imagine that this will be well worth seeing.

EDWARD MILLS WINS

Congratulations to Edward Mills, editor of A & BN detail sheets, and Partners on winning first prize in the

PRODUCTION DIFFICULTIES CAUSED BY THE DISPUTE IN THE PRINTING INDUSTRY STILL CONTINUE AND WE AGAIN ASK OUR READERS' INDULGENCE FOR THE REDUCED NUMBER OF PAGES AND OTHER DEFICIENCIES IN THIS WEEK'S ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS.

competition for Legislative Council Building, Kampala, Uganda. And so another firm of British architects is (we hope) to build its *pièce de résistance* overseas. Perhaps some kind body will one day organise an exhibition of buildings by home architects built away. It should prove a draw.

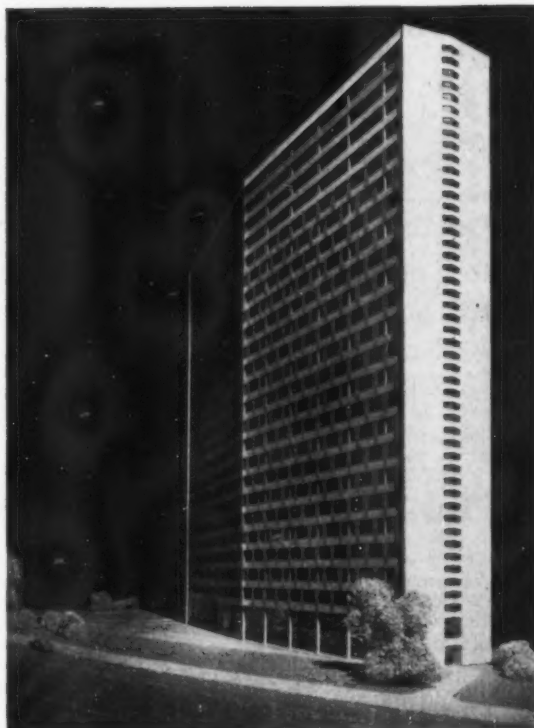
A NEW CHAPTER

A dinner to inaugurate the Maidstone Chapter of the South Eastern Society of Architects was held at the Star Hotel, Maidstone last week. Not only was it very well attended but it was also an excellent dinner. About 150 members and guests were there. Mr G. E. Soulsby acted as Chairman in the absence through illness of Mr H. J. Dicketts the Chairman of the Chapter.

Mr Soulsby in what might easily be called an impassioned address proposed the health of the RIBA and the Allied Societies. Like many out-of-London architects he referred to the club facilities of the RIBA premises in glowing terms saying how lucky we London Members were. He even advertised the RIBA canteen—little does he know. Mr C. H. Aslin the PRIBA who was accompanied by Mrs Aslin replied in his own quiet and inimitable way. He said, among other things, that long association with modules had taught him absolutely everything about what you could not do with them. Congratulating the Society on the formation of a new Chapter he commented on the fact that the Allied Societies were the RIBA. Sir Alfred Bossom, who is MP for Maidstone, proposed the toast of the Mayor and Corporation of Maidstone. He traced the history of all the Mayors of Maidstone and mentioned that they had only once been lucky enough to have an architect. Sir Alfred also mentioned that the Architects Registration Act had found its way on to the Statute Book because the MP for Maidstone had been lucky on the draw for private bills. He also mentioned the enormous savings in building which might be expected from the comprehensive use of modules. While this was fighting talk on behalf of the Modular Society of which Sir Alfred is President the connection with the Mayor and Corporation of Maidstone was I thought a little tenuous. The Mayor, an ex-brigadier, replied with dignity and at length, but I am ashamed to say that I cannot remember what he said.

At this point a band of singers who had been shivering without, came in, and conducted by the Director of Music for Kent, Mr Mervyn Bruxner sang some madrigals and glees extremely well. Mr Bruxner introduced the items himself with a very nice wit.

When the singing was over Mr E. T. Ashley-Smith,



Model of proposed industrial building at Dusseldorf in the Ruhr, of 24 storeys to accommodate 2,500 employees of the firm of Phoenix Reinrohr A.G. at an estimated cost of £M 2½. The architects are Hentrich & Petschnigg.



the Kent County Architect, proposed the health of the guests, who included Mr Graham Crump, President of the S.E.S.A. and Mr Leslie Wallis President of the Institute of Builders and Officers of neighbouring Chapters. Batting, as it were last but one and after the tea interval, he did admirably well and unlike anyone else managed to bring in something about architecture although I forget precisely what it was. In his reply for the guests Mr Gontran Goulden said that he wished at once to correct an impression which the

company might have formed by Mr Ashley Smith referring to him as the Vice-Director of the Building Centre. In what I can only describe as a light hearted and whirlwind innings Mr Goulden, among other things, praised the typography of the Menu and told two stories about bishops.

It was in every way an admirable evening and cannot fail to have started the new Chapter in the right frame of mind.

ABNER

NEWS

R.I.B.A. Dinner, 1956

The Council of the R.I.B.A. have decided to hold a Dinner on Friday, 6th April, at 7.0 for 7.30 p.m., at Guildhall, London, E.C.2., which has been kindly lent for the purpose by the Corporation of the City of London.

The price of tickets will be £3 10s. each for members and members' guests (inclusive of wines, cigars, etc.). Evening dress with orders and decorations or uniform will be worn.

Owing to the large number of members and guests expected, it may not be possible for any member to bring more than one guest. Guests may be either ladies or gentlemen and members should give the names of their guests when applying for tickets.

All applications, which must be accompanied by crossed cheques or money orders made payable to the Secretary R.I.B.A., should be sent in not later than 19th March, 1956.

Should any additional guest tickets be available after that date they will be allotted in order of application.

Application forms will be found in the February issue of the R.I.B.A. Journal and applications for tickets should be made on these forms.

The External Cladding of Buildings

This is the subject of a Science Lecture to be delivered at the Royal Institute of British Architects on Tuesday, 20th March by Edward Mills, F.R.I.B.A. The subject will be considered under three main headings: *Heavy Cladding*, covering natural stone; slate; precast concrete and concrete storey height panels. *Light Cladding*, covering curtain walls of various types including aluminium; stainless steel; pressed steel; rolled steel section; timber and patent glazing with various fillings; and *Sheet Cladding*, covering asbestos cement, aluminium and stainless steel claddings in light weight sheets.

Mr. Mills will discuss the general problem of cladding buildings, some of the difficulties which have arisen in the application of certain systems to buildings in the United States and the practical and aesthetic problems which face architects in this country using various cladding techniques.

R.A. Summer Exhibition

Days for receiving works were submitted for the Royal Academy Summer Exhibition are as follows: *Water Colours and Architectural Drawings*: Friday, March 23. *Oil Paintings*: Saturday and Monday, March 24 and 26. *Sculpture*: Tuesday, March 27. Hours for reception of works: 8 a.m.—7 p.m. (Saturday 8 a.m.—3 p.m.). Not more than three works may be sent in by any one artist and they must be delivered, unpacked, at the Burlington Gardens Entrance. Labels and forms can be obtained from the Academy after February 20. Applications by letter must be addressed to: "The Secretary, Royal Academy of Arts, Piccadilly, W.1.", and be accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope. The exhibition opens on May 5 and closes on August 19.

T & CPA Statement on National Dispersal Policy

The Executive of the Town and Country Planning Association on 10 Feb. sent a Statement to the Minister of Housing and Local Government on the operation of the Town Development Act 1952. This Act enables the Government and local authorities to assist financially in the dispersal of population from congested areas to expanding small towns. Most of the potential reception authorities are small towns, with a very low rate-product per head, so that an expansion scheme must appear to them to involve serious risks in present financial conditions.

The Statement suggests that the Minister should give wider guarantees to reception areas to protect them against the risk of an exceptional increase in their rates. The Minister has already given certain guarantees to apply after the initial ten-year period but the Statement suggests that guarantees to cover the first ten years also would give some much needed confidence to the smaller authorities faced with the initial heavy capital costs of expansion programmes.

The Executive also suggests that reception authorities "be assured that a reasonably liberal assessment will

be made of the extent of the works comprised in water and sewerage schemes which should qualify for the 50% grant." Further, that the Government in offering guarantees and assurances to reception authorities, might also ask the County Councils to participate in them and to give some financial aid to schemes.

The effective carrying out of a national dispersal policy is dependent upon schemes for new towns and the expansion of a large number of suitable small towns under the Town Development Act 1952. The Executive feel that with the suggested guarantees and assurances many small towns, who had seemed to be on the point of entering into agreements under the Town Development Act but have since withdrawn because of the fear of heavy financial risks, would be given the necessary encouragement to go ahead.

Royal Society of Arts

On 15 February Lord Mottistone, F.R.I.B.A. and Professor M. S. Osborn, Head of the Department of Architecture, Pennsylvania University, were elected Fellows of the R.S.A.

R.I.B.A. Prizes and Studentships

On the invitation of the President of the R.I.B.A., Sir Hugh Casson, F.R.I.B.A., has undertaken to give the criticism of the drawings submitted in competition for the R.I.B.A. Prizes and Studentships, 1956-1957.

Sir Hugh Casson's criticism will be delivered at a General Meeting of the Institute to be held in February, 1957.

New Secretary for D.S.I.R.

Sir Ben Lockspeiser, K.C.B., F.R.S., will, on reaching the age of 65, be retiring from the post of Secretary to the Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research on 10th March.

Her Majesty The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve the appointment in his place of Professor H. W. Melville, F.R.S., who is now Mason Professor of Chemistry at the University of Birmingham. Professor Melville will take up his new appointment in August.



The International competition for Australia's first Opera House was announced in A. & B.N., 9.2.56. The winning design will be erected on Benelong Point in Sydney Harbour on the magnificent site now occupied by the building circled in white which is being demolished. Architects wishing to enter should write to the Secretary and Executive Officer, Opera House Committee, c/o Dept. of Local Government, Bridge and Phillip Streets, Sydney, sending £A10 and asking to be registered for the Competition. They will receive back Conditions by Air Mail.

Conference on Domestic Heating

The Institute of Fuel is organising a Special Study of Domestic Heating in the U.K.—present and future. The opening Conference is to be held at the Assembly Hall, Church House, Westminster, on 1st and 2nd May. Enrolment forms are obtainable from: *The Secretary, The Institute of Fuel, 18 Devonshire Street, Portland Place, London, W.1.* The Conference fee is 1 gn. for non-members and 10/6 for members of participating organisations.

An open competition for the design of settings for Free-standing Domestic Fires is being held in conjunction with the Special Study, the final date for receipt of entries for which is 31st March.

The provisional programme for the Conference is:

Session I: Fuels. Session II: Appliances—Their Design and Application. Session III: Design of Dwellings. Session IV: The Planning and Administration of Smoke Control Areas. Session V: Summing Up and Discussion on the whole Subject.

Exhibit in Glasgow

An exhibit on "Thin-Wall Construction for Dwellings More than Two-Storeys High" can now be seen at the Scottish Building Centre, 425, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C.3.

The exhibit demonstrates how design complying with the new Model Byelaws of the Department of Health for Scotland can provide constructions for storeyed dwellings more economical in materials than those permitted under former building byelaws.

Throughout the past five years, the Scottish Laboratory of the Building Research Station has collaborated with the Department of Health for Scotland in assessing new methods proposed for the construction of dwellings. The work has involved, on the one hand, close study of the structural requirements of storeyed dwellings and on the other, detailed observation of Scottish building practice and the conditions that influence it. The exhibit shows a practical application of this work.

In the methods of construction illustrated there is nothing novel—no break with tradition—apart from an endeavour to utilise to the maximum the known properties of materials and of the elements of structure in which they are incorporated. Indeed, dwellings up to four-storeys high are already being built in Scotland making much if not complete use of the techniques described. At the same time, it must be stated that the principles underlying the design and construction of such thin-walled buildings have not in many circumstances, been fully appreciated by their designers and builders. The exhibit is therefore aimed at eliminating any misunderstandings in future. It is of interest especially to the technical officers of local authorities, their consultants and advisers and will remain at the Building Centre for three months when it will probably be transferred to York Buildings, Edinburgh.

Harrogate Projects

Harrogate Town Council has approved recommendations from various standing committees in connection with the Corporation's five-year plan, which provides for a

£160,000 concert hall, a £100,000 bathing pool, and Royal Hall extension estimated to cost £10,000.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. L. F. Mansell has been appointed Secretary of the National Council of Building Material Producers. Mr. Mansell, who became Assistant to the Secretary of the National Council early in 1946 on his release from the Royal Air Force, was made Acting Secretary in October 1955 when Mr. L. R. Chambers relinquished the Secretaryship to take up another appointment.

COMING EVENTS

The Housing Centre Trust

February 28 at 6 p.m. "Review of Housing Work in the Borough of St. Pancras". Speaker, A. W. Davey, A.I.A.S., F.I.H.S.G., Housing Manager, Metropolitan Borough of St. Pancras. At 13 Suffolk Street, Haymarket, S.W.1.

The Architectural Association

February 29 at 8 p.m. "Noise and Vibrations", by J. H. A. Crockett, B.Sc., A.C.G.I. Dinner at 7 p.m. Dinner seats (7/6) must be reserved in advance. At 34 Bedford Square, W.C.1.

Royal Institute of British Architects

February 29—March 24. Monday-Friday 10-7; Saturday 10-5. "Architecture in Australia". At 66 Portland Place, W.1.

Town Planning Institute

March 1 at 6 p.m. Annual Dinner of the Institute.



The addition to the cottage is in the foreground.

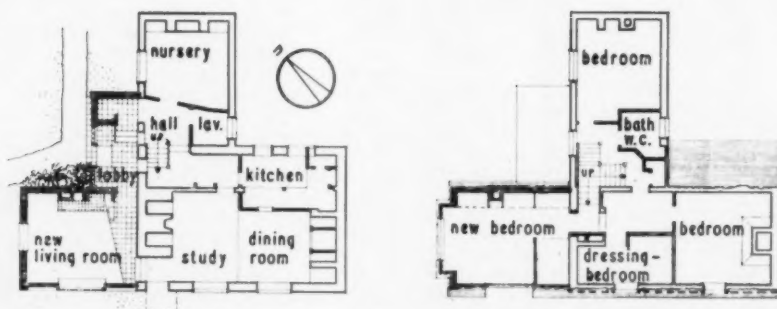
ADDITION TO COTTAGE IN KENT.

Architect:

E. D. JEFFERISS

MATHEWS

of J. Douglas Mathews
& Partners



GROUND & FIRST FLOOR PLANS. SCALE: 1 in = 12 ft

THE original cottage is of partially coursed Kentish rag stone. The roof old dark red-brown tiles. An interesting feature is the way in which the main floor timbers have been carried through the external wall with their ends exposed—in spite of this their condition is sound. The cottage is of some age—probably fairly early 17th century.

The owners (Mr. and Mrs. Vere Collins) required an additional sitting room and bedroom and some improvement to the entrance.

The site falls away steeply on the N.W. side to a stream and building space was very limited.

No attempt was made to copy the original except in scale. Regard was had to the common use of weather boarding in this part of Kent.

The addition is constructed of a brownish brick on two sides (11" cavity walling) with a timber framed weatherboarded faced panel on the south west side linking the new addition to the original house. A projecting bay—timber framed and weather boarded—on

Continued on p. 190

Entrance Lobby

General Contractor

Hayward & Paramor Ltd.,

Subcontractors:

Electrical:

W. L. Pitcher Ltd.

Ironmongery:

James Gibbons Ltd.

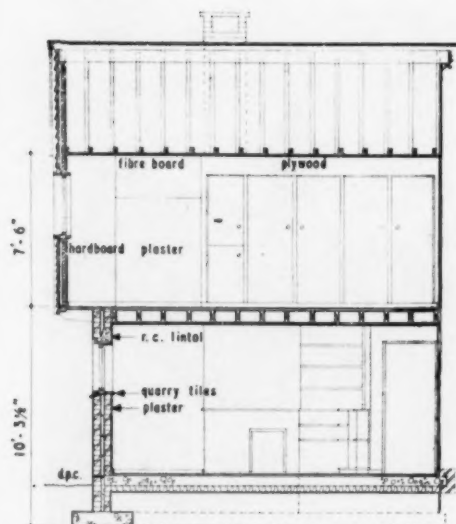
Sliding Window Gear:

P. G. Allday & Co. Ltd.

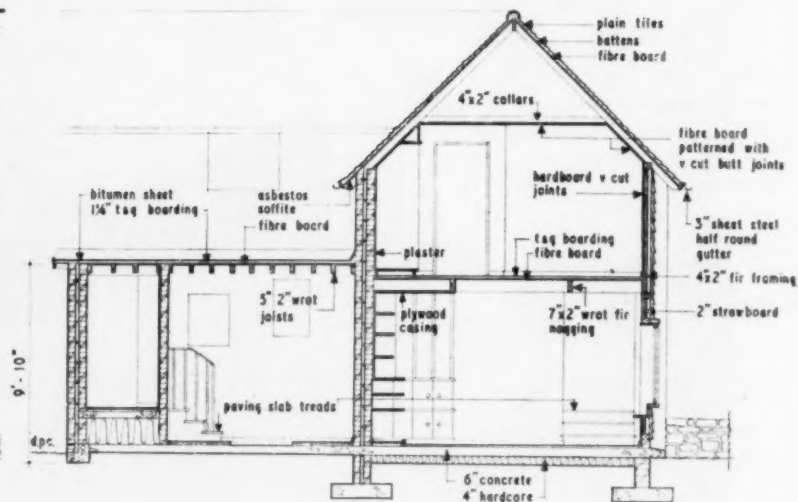


New living room and bedroom facing southwest.

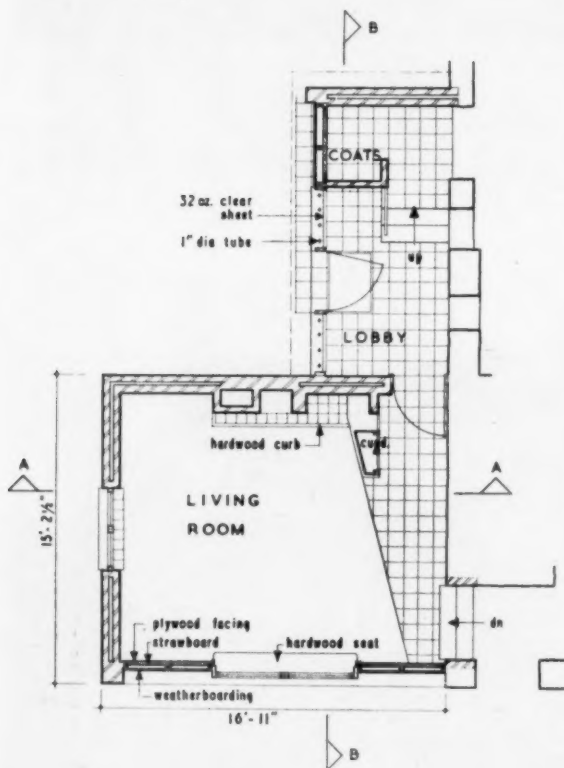




SECTION A-A.



SECTION B-B. SCALE: 1 in = 8 ft



GROUND & 1st FLOOR PLANS

Addition to Cottage in Kent

Continued from p. 188

the north west side provided increased space which was required in the new bedroom and overhangs the steep bank to the stream.

A single storey Entrance and Lobby were added at the junction of the new with the old, serving both as

an access to the new Sitting Room and an extension to the Hall—the old stone faced external wall behind this addition has been left untouched and whitened.

Old tiles similar to the original were obtained for the roof.



The new bay window which increases space in the bedroom. Below details of the new entrance lobby.





Looking East from large cedar tree on to policeman's house.

AMBULANCE DEPOT & POLICE STATION, OSWESTRY

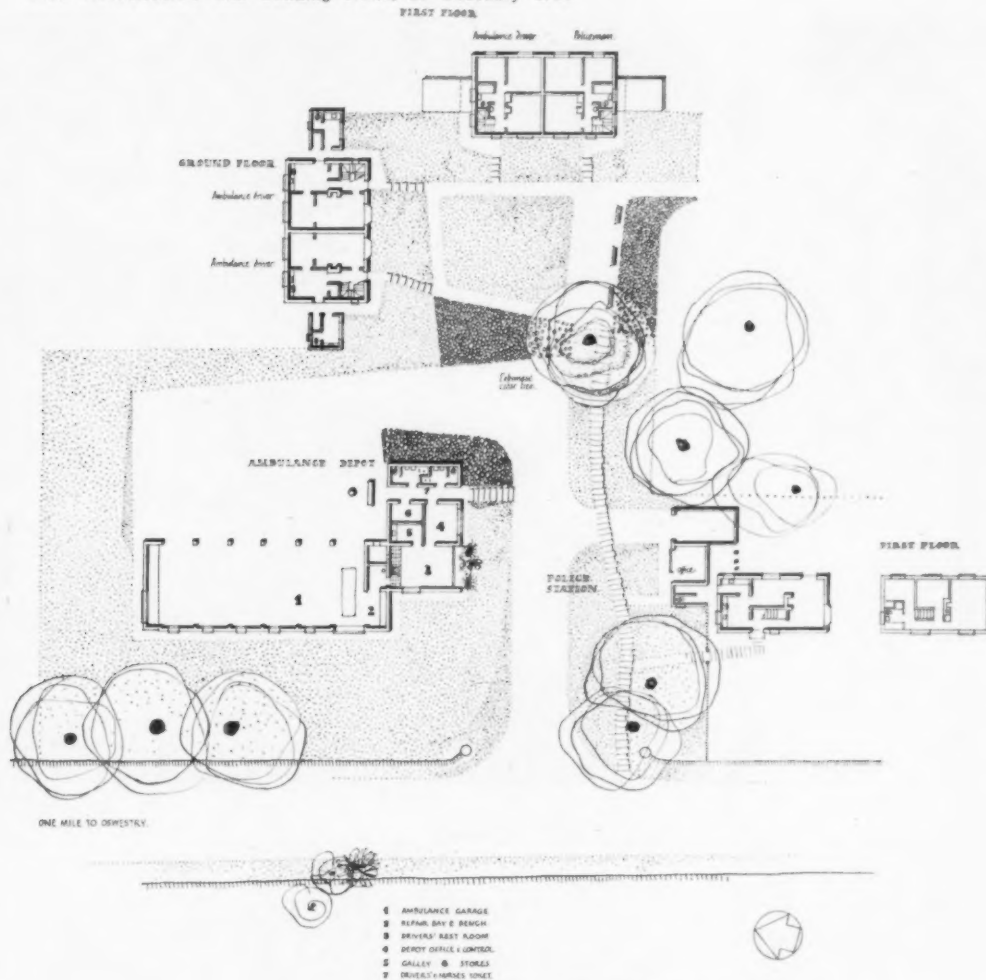
architect: C. H. SIMMONS, County Architect, Salop

THE site here is in open country and flanks an old established house with an extensive garden. A magnificent Cedar tree dominates the scheme and the layout virtually hinges on it.

As this is not a commercial venture, the normal garage activities and the petrol pump have been screened from the road side by deliberate siting of the garage block and the depot office. It was also felt that for a simple building of this nature the water tank could be clad in Cedar board and supported on light "W" frames of welded steel painted a bright colour.

The houses for the police and ambulance men are standard types and the small police office is attached to the single house—again one of the standard solutions throughout the County. Brickwork is a grey red mixture; roofs are in Cedar shingles.

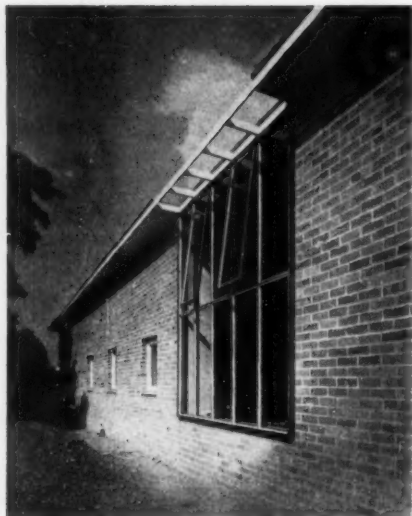
The Ambulance Station consists of a control room which is linked by telephone and short wave radio to the Ambulance Headquarters at Shrewsbury. The small control room at Oswestry and the control room at Shrewsbury controls ambulances whilst on the road and links up with the police system in this respect. The large garage accommodates 5 or 6 ambulances. The doors are Esavian type constructed in timber. The roof is a light steel lattice structure and the trusses support an aluminium corrugated roof deck with insulation board and built-up felt roofing on top. Costs:— Ambulance Depot, £8,455. 2 pairs of type 'B' houses, £6,927. 1 single house, type 'A', £2,177. Works on site, £2,410. Total contract price £19,970. Chief Assistant Architects: T. C. Ralph, Roger Booth. Assistant Architect: George Chamberlain.



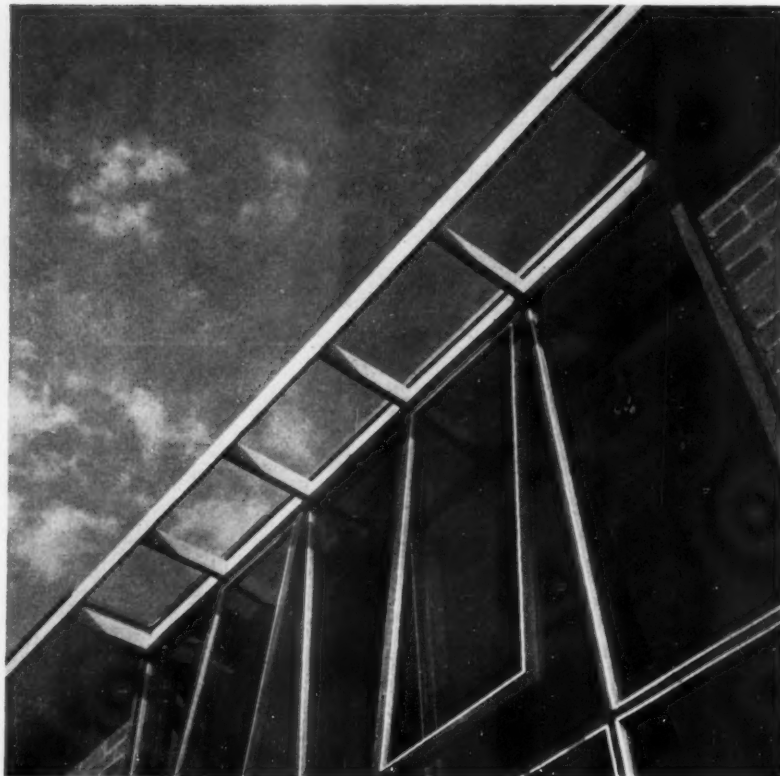
AMBULANCE DEPOT & POLICE SUB-STATION NEAR OSWESTRY

From south-west, showing ambulance depot on left and ambulance driver's house behind.

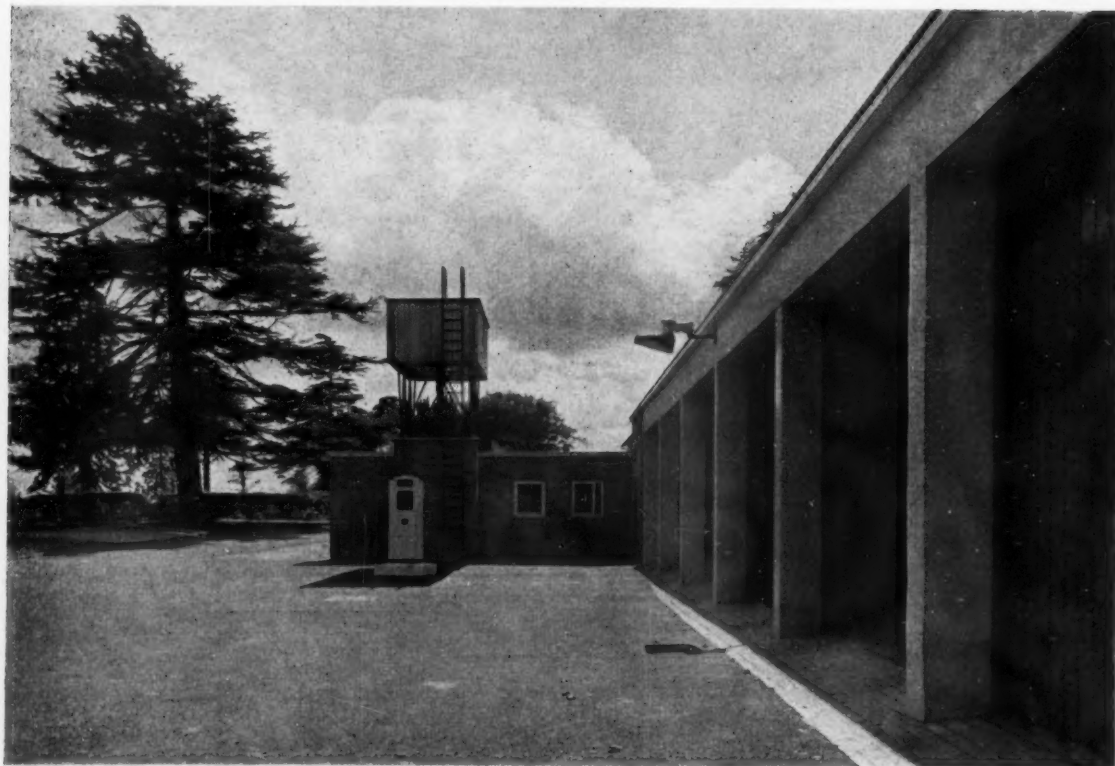




Details of the ambulance depot.
The water tank is clad in Cedar board
and supported on light "W"
frames of welded steel painted a
bright colour.



Ambulance Depot & Police Station, Oswestry



Restrictive Trade Practices Bill

The essential features of the Bill may be summarised as follows:

- (a) The public registration of restrictive trade practices.
- (b) The establishment of a Judicial Tribunal to determine whether or not they are in the public interest and machinery for prohibiting those which prove not to be.
- (c) The laying down of criteria upon which such an issue can be judged with the onus of proof upon those who seek to justify this practice.
- (d) The rendering unlawful of the collective enforcement of resale price maintenance coupled with the provision of new methods to enable individuals to secure the maintenance of the prices which they may choose to fix.
- (e) The formation of a smaller and more compact Monopolies Commission for dealing with these matters which are inappropriate for reference to the new Court.

MAIN FEATURES OF THE NEW BILL

The majority of the Commission concluded that the six categories of agreements referred to them affected the public interest adversely and recommended that, subject to a few exceptions, all should be prohibited. The Minority, however, recommended that all the practices reported on should be compulsorily registered but should be prohibited only if after individual investigation they were found to be against the public interest.

The Government's proposals in the new Bill are in some respects a compromise between the Majority and Minority recommendations of the Commission, but in the main, they go considerably beyond either set of recommendations. In the first place, the Bill goes further in that it applies to all the known restrictive practices affecting the production, processing and supply of goods in the United Kingdom, including common prices and level tendering and not just the six broad categories of restrictive practices examined by the Commission. Secondly, the proposals go further than the Minority because, although the practices are not to be prohibited outright, without a judicial investigation, the onus of showing that they are in the public interest rests with those who wish to continue them.

The broad lines of the proposals which the Government announced in Parliament last July have thus been implemented.

Registration.

(i) The Bill provides (Clause 5) for the registration of an extensive range of restrictive agreements and arrangements (e.g. price rings and agreements for market-sharing and exclusive dealing) between two or more persons engaged in the production, processing and supply of goods in the United Kingdom. Services and labour are excluded (Clause 6). The Board of Trade have power to determine the date at which the various classes of agreements are to be subject to registra-

tion and the order in which cases will be taken by the Court (Clauses 1 & 7). The Registrar of Restrictive Trading Practices, who will be appointed by the Crown and will not be the servant of the Board of Trade, will be responsible for maintaining the register and for taking proceedings before the Restrictive Practices Court. The register will be open to public inspection, but it will have a confidential section which will contain agreements relating to legitimate trade secrets etc. (e.g. the use of unpatented inventions, information about mineral deposits, etc.) or to matters which, in the opinion of the Board of Trade, it would not be in the public interest to reveal.

Agreements relating exclusively to exports can be subject to registration at the same time as other agreements, but will be registered with the Board of Trade not with the Registrar (Clause 25). Such agreements will not be made available for public inspection and will not be submitted to the Restrictive Practices Court, but at the discretion of the Board of Trade, they can be referred to the Monopolies Commission for examination and report.

The Restrictive Practices Court.

(ii) This will have the status and powers of the High Court. The Bill will provide that the Court may sit in three divisions, each consisting of a High Court judge who will preside and two lay members with knowledge of or experience in industry, commerce or public affairs. The judgment of the Court will be delivered by the President, the decision being by a majority of the whole Court or by a majority of the members sitting. The decision of the presiding judge will prevail on a point of law. The Court will have jurisdiction to decide whether a restrictive practice is or is not contrary to the public interest (Clause 15). It will find the practice referred to it contrary to the public interest, unless the parties to the agreement discharge the onus which is put upon them by satisfying the Court that the restriction does some good — or prevents some harm — in ways specified in the Bill, and further does not operate to an unreasonable extent to the detriment of persons not parties to the agreement, such as consumers or would-be entrants to the trade or otherwise to the detriment of members of the public (Clause 16). The grounds on which it can be pleaded that the agreement is justified includes:

- (a) that the restriction is reasonably necessary for the protection of the public;
- (b) that the removal of the restriction would deny to the public other specific and substantial benefits;
- (c) that the restriction is reasonably necessary as a defence against a large firm in the same trade which is itself resorting to restrictive practices;
- (d) that the restriction is reasonably necessary to enable the parties to negotiate fair terms with persons controlling a preponderant part of the trade;
- (e) that the restriction is an essential part of a certified redundancy scheme;
- (f) that the removal of the restriction would be likely to have a serious and persistent adverse effect on the general level of unemployment in an area, or areas taken together, in which a substantial proportion of the industry is

situated; or would be likely to cause a substantial reduction in the volume or earnings of the export trade of the United Kingdom;

(g) that the restriction is reasonably required for the maintenance of another restriction which has been found not to be contrary to the public interest.

There is provision for modifying agreements during the course of the proceedings and for the Court to pronounce on them in their modified form (Clause 15). Power is given to enable the Court to make a summary determination in respect of agreements governed by precedent established in previous cases (Clause 18). Provision is also made for the Court to vary its decision where it can subsequently be shown either by the Crown or by the parties to the agreement that there has been a material change in circumstances (Clause 17).

The Monopolies Commission

(iii) The 1948 Act will be amended to exclude from the jurisdiction of the Monopolies Commission (the words "Restrictive Practices" will be deleted from its title) those agreements which are liable to registration and examination by the new Court. The Commission will, however, continue to enquire into single-firm monopolies and into agreements relating wholly to exports, where such matters are referred to them by the Board of Trade (who will have discretion whether to refer them or not) and where the persons concerned supply at least one third of total United Kingdom production of the goods involved. The Board of Trade will, as under the existing law, not be required to publish a Commission Report or any part of one, whether referring to exports or not, if the public interest would be harmed by so doing, but will be given a further discretion under the new Bill not to publish material relating to exports unless the practice concerned is held by the Commission to be against the public interest. The Bill provides that where restrictive arrangements have been abandoned as a result of a report by the Commission made before the new legislation comes into force, the industries concerned will only be allowed to reinstate them with permission of the Restrictive Practices Court, which cannot be given until after three years from the commencement of the new Act.

Enforcement of resale prices.

(iv) At present retailers who do not charge prices laid down by manufacturers of branded products are frequently put on a stop list and boycotted by all manufacturers in that trade. This practice, and other forms of collective enforcement of resale prices, have excited a good deal of criticism (especially on account of the private trade courts maintained for the purpose) and will become unlawful. Collective enforcement will not be a criminal offence but persons practising it will be liable to civil proceedings. Instead of collective enforcement, which is prohibited, individual manufacturers of branded and other goods (and any other traders e.g. importers and first-hand wholesalers who fix resale prices) are to be given powers, by making the price run with the goods, to enable them to bring proceedings against traders who knowingly infringe resale price conditions, even if there is no contractual relationship (Clause 20).

The York Institute of Architectural Study—No. I

LOOKING through the pages of architectural history most of us have the feeling that it would have been interesting to be present when certain events took place. For example, the period during which Wren built St. Paul's and the City churches, the Renaissance. How easy looking back, when it is laid before us as history, to think how we would have enjoyed watching this rebirth. I wonder if we would have been blind or too busy with our own small world to notice such things. I believe we would.

A very similar rebirth is taking place at the moment, in fact has been gathering momentum over the past ten years, but most architects have been unaware of the fact. References have appeared at intervals, about this rebirth, in the R.I.B.A. and Technical Journals but little heed has been taken of them, for the very reason, one can only presume, that we are all too busy with our own affairs.

This event is taking place in the City of York. Why should a movement start in York? This is difficult to answer. The only reason I can give is that there must be in that city people who are more conscious of events than in other places. Perhaps I should add not only conscious of events but are not content to shrug their shoulders and let events take their course until it is too late.

When did this awakening take place? In 1945 a group of prominent citizens in York formed the York Civic Trust, their aim being to preserve and improve the amenities and design in that city. York is full of treasures, fast decaying. In addition to the architectural treasures, there are in York ecclesiastical records which should be made available for study.

In 1948 an academic committee was founded and in that year two summer schools were held dealing with historical research and architectural study. From that small beginning the York Institute of Architectural Study emerged.

After three of these short but important summer schools were held, the Director, Dr. William Singleton, M.A., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., was asked to consider how the scope of the Institute could be developed, as the committee was interested in the conservation of historical buildings.

When one considers the architectural significance of York it is perhaps not surprising that an awareness of our fast disappearing treasures should have taken place in that city. York offers exceptional facilities for the study of ecclesiastical architecture and its associated crafts. Church buildings of many types, covering a wide range of styles and dates, are to be found in the city. The Minster alone is of special importance, not only on

account of the greatness of its architecture but for its heritage of craftsmanship in stone, wood, glass, wrought iron, precious metals and fabrics. There is also a multitude of parish churches, all displaying in their design a wealth of local characteristics. Secular subjects alone would make York a famous architectural city.

The committee, when they requested their Director to draw up a scheme of conservation, were considering the problem not merely in their city but as it affected the whole country. The scheme put forward by Dr. Singleton was that residential courses should be held within York on the protection and repair of historical buildings. The courses aimed to attract persons already qualified who were not only interested in preservation but, if possible, actively engaged in the subject, whether in private or public offices.

The first course, held four and a half years ago, dealt with the care of churches. The aim of this course was to make full use of the treasures of architecture and craftsmanship in the city of York and its environs as the background for studies which, it was hoped, would assist in remedying the very serious deficiency of expert architectural advice and specialised craftsmanship in relation to churches which exists throughout the country.

This was so successful that it was agreed that additional courses should be run. That was only four and a half years ago and the 1956 programme provides the answer to its success. In January a conference on architectural office management took place. This was arranged as a result of opinions expressed at the R.I.B.A. Harrogate conference. Its purpose was to discuss the problems involved in managing architectural offices, a subject upon which little, if any, constructive thought has been given.

A course in modern techniques in timber construction is to take place on 6th to 10th April. This is followed on the 11th and 20th April by a General Course on the protection and repair of historic buildings.

During July and August the Institute Summer Schools are held. The significance of this year's schools is that they have been designed to attract as wide a public as possible.

The first, July 16 to 22nd, is in co-operation with the National Trust and is on "The Historical Houses of Great Britain", for Americans. The second, on July 23rd to 28th, on "The Evolution of the Small House and Cottage", is designed to provide laymen with a rather more specialised knowledge of architecture. Architectural students are catered for during the 28th July to 11th August. This is the eighth school of its type, enabling

students to make measured drawing, sketches and historical studies under guidance.

The fourth, on the 11th to 18th of August, is designed to introduce laymen to architecture and deals with "A History of English Architecture". In addition, there are three specialised courses, July 23rd to August 11th on Landscape Design; September 6th to 11th on Housing Improvements and Conversions; and a new course to be held between 13th and 18 September on Townscape.

The lectures on the care of churches have proved so popular that the Institute is willing to give lectures to diocese and rural deanery conferences on this subject.

The majority of these courses have now been recognised by the Ministry of Local Government and Housing as qualifying as legitimate expenditure. An important point in a local authority's audit department.

The repercussions of this year's courses is difficult to estimate but what is important is the rapid strides the Institute has made over so short a period as 11 years.

The York Institute of Architectural Study is the only institute of its kind in the world. It should be emphasised that it in no way intended to conflict with the teaching of schools of architecture but is aimed to interest a far wider public than architects, and in this respect it has been most successful during the past ten years. So successful that on the 16th of March the Rt. Hon. Patrick Buchan-Hepburn, M.P., Minister of Works, is to open the Institute's new headquarters in Micklegate, York.

M. E. TAYLOR,
A.R.I.B.A.

The Royal Society of Health announces that in connection with its John Edward Worth Competition, it is proposed to award a sum of fifty guineas for the best essay on "The Planning, Lay-Out and Administration of a Large Caravan Site".

Full details can be obtained from the Secretary, Royal Society of Health, 90, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

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The Metal Window Association has, after full consideration, decided to give an undertaking to maintain the selling prices of its Standard Metal Windows at least until July of this year.

The Association hopes that this may help to stabilise or reduce the cost of house building.

LEGAL COMMENTARY

Developments in 1955: II

By F. H. B. LAYFIELD

TOWARDS the end of 1953 the Government decided that the time had come to change the character of the post-war Housing programme. They issued a White Paper entitled "Houses—the Next Step". This document outlined the government's proposals for Housing and heralded new legislation on this subject. The Bill, which was introduced simultaneously with the White Paper, was later passed into law as the Housing Repairs and Rents Acts 1954. That Act initiated a great many changes in the law relating to Housing and gave a new direction to government policy. It set in motion a general process of change which became more marked in 1955 and which will undoubtedly continue with even greater pace in 1956 and probably far beyond. The changes thus effected in 1955 were the most important group of legal events last year.

Slum Clearance

The first provisions of the Housing Repairs and Repairs Act, 1954, and those which will probably prove the most lasting, were those relating to slum clearance. The Act required the preparation of plans by local housing authorities for slum clearance and these were to be submitted to the Minister of Housing by the 30th August, 1955. These were duly submitted at one date or another and were published in tabular form in a White Paper (Cmd. 9593) called *Slum Clearance*. The returns relate to England and Wales only. Necessarily this general survey had its drawbacks, nevertheless it provided the first reasonable post-war inventory of the state of the nations' houses. The government at about this time stated that they aim to speed up the clearance campaign so that at least 200,000 people a year are rehoused. This would involve the building of some 60,000 houses a year for this purpose alone. This may be set against the figure of some 850,000 unfit houses shown to exist at present by the White Paper. The Minister has said that 608 compulsory purchase or clearance orders were made in 1955 involving 57,464 people and 17,190 houses.

This resumption of the slum clearance programme has had a number of repercussions and will have many more. The Ministry are naturally concerned that potential house-purchasers should not buy a house in ignorance of a local authority's intention to demolish it or in some similar way to treat it adversely. This is a real and difficult problem which

the Ministry of Housing have purported to deal with in *Circular 54/55*. That document considers advice to be given by local authorities to intending purchasers of houses affected or likely to be affected by the clearance programme. The Ministry have, however, produced no answer to the problem in the Circular, only a little paternal advice.

Demolishing slum houses raises another problem which has claimed attention last year, namely the payment of compensation. The Government, having considered the effect of the provisions of Housing Act, 1936 upon post-war clearances, decided changes were needed. The Government's view was described by the Minister in a statement to the House of Commons on the 13th December, in which he said

"Our broad conclusion is that we should adhere to the long established principle that owners of slum dwellings should, apart from payments for good maintenance, *receive no compensation beyond the value of the site*. However, we feel that some action must be taken to mitigate the acute hardship which is inflicted in a number of cases. With this object I intend to introduce a short Bill to make certain changes in the existing terms of compensation."

The changes which it is proposed the new Bill will make are, in the main, threefold. The post-war housing shortage has virtually compelled many people to purchase unfit dwellings at a high price merely in order to have somewhere to live. To assist such people, owner-occupiers who bought their houses since the outbreak of war will, where such are now declared unfit, receive compensation at the rate which would be payable had these houses *not* been declared unfit. This means they will be paid the existing-use value of the houses plus any sum due on any claim they may have made under Part VI of the Town & Country Planning Act, 1947. Another class of people who would suffer hardship if no changes were made are those who are carrying on a business in a house declared unfit. They will, if the Bill becomes law as proposed, receive compensation for the loss of their business at the rate payable had the premises *not* been declared unfit. Finally the present provisions for good maintenance payments are to be altered. It is felt that the pre-war arrangements relate to building and maintenance costs which are much out of date and, therefore,

unrealistic. Power is, therefore, to be given to the Minister to vary the scale or rate of such payments by Order made from time to time so as to take into account changes in the cost of effecting repairs.

Purchases and Improvements

Another problem with which the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, sought to deal was that of improvements. The Government took the view that it was important to arrest the rate at which houses are becoming obsolete or fall into disrepair. One way to do this was thought to be the introduction of more favourable arrangements in grants for improvements and conversions. These new provisions were the subject of much comment when the Bill was passing through Parliament. Some measure of the effect of these provisions can be gauged from figures given by the Minister of Housing relating to grants made for improvements up to the 31st August, 1955. He said that 39,000 such grants had been made to the owners of private houses of which 29,000 had been made since the passing of the 1954 Act. He said at the same time that local authorities intended to "patch" about another 90,000 during the coming five years.

In an endeavour to encourage further the giving of these grants the Minister issued *Circular 52/55*. He observed therein that more than three-quarters of the housing authorities in England and Wales are making improvement grants.

"The Minister hopes that the remaining authorities will review their policy, since he considers that these grants can be of the utmost value in preserving older houses and improving living conditions."

The remainder of the Circular is intended to provide advice which may remove some of the more frequent difficulties which authorities have met.

Another way in which the stock of houses can be kept in good condition is the purchase of small houses by their occupiers. This encourages the occupiers to see that the structure is well-kept and often secures improvements which would not otherwise be made. A scheme to encourage such purchases was introduced in 1954 under powers given by the Housing Act, 1949. During 1955 an attempt was made to simplify the Scheme, set out in *Circular 45/55* in the hopes that this could encourage local authorities who were not then operating the scheme to do so.

Rents and Subsidies

Paying for housing is a vexed and perennial problem. An attempt was made in 1954 to deal with the problems resulting from the jungle of Rent Restriction Acts. With the possible exception of the Workmen's Compensation Acts there can hardly be a series of Statutes that have been more vilified in every respect. One eminent Lord Justice described the Acts as that "welter of chaotic verbiage" and remarked

"He must be a bold, if not a conceited, man who can feel confidence in forming, or expressing, an opinion on any one of the innumerable problems that arise out of what may be cited together as the Rent and Mortgage Interest Restriction Acts . . ."

The Housing Rents and Repairs Act was intended to make it possible, in certain circumstances and subject to appropriate safeguards, for a landlord to raise the rent of a rent-controlled dwelling. This increase was in theory carefully linked to actual expenditure on repairs for the relevant dwelling. Like so many recent Statutes it was so complex that few could understand it. It provided for the use of a legion of new official forms; if and when these and other technical hazards are finally surmounted the exhausted landlord usually complains that the increase is barely worth it. Above all, the Act has made hardly any change in the anomalous arrangements of rents generally. The intention of the Act was, among other things, to solve the rent problem for privately-owned property; it is thought that the arrangements it provided will be replaced ere long. The arrival at the Ministry of Housing of Mr. Enoch Powell as Parliamentary Secretary has recently lent some support to the belief that a fuller reform of private property rents is under consideration.

Meantime, the government have been turning their attention to the problems relating to publicly-owned houses. If private owners have complained that the rent on their residential property did not provide an economic return the same has been clearly true of publicly-provided residential property. During the financial year 1954-1955 the sum paid out in housing subsidies by the Government was £52,042,000. Late in 1955 the government decided to abolish the payment of any subsidy on houses built in future by local housing authorities for general needs. This was announced in the House of Commons in October and the enabling Bill, the *Housing Subsidies Bill* was presented on the 1st November. A few days later *Circular 60/55* was issued which outlined the practical effect of the changes proposed by the Bill. As things stand at present the basic annual

subsidy from the Exchequer is £22 per house. For a transitional period, probably a year or so, this will be reduced to £10 and thereafter extinguished. Payment of subsidies by the government are to be maintained on houses built to carry out the slum clearance programme, on houses built by new town development corporations and for houses built in small towns the subject of town development schemes under the Town Development Act, 1952. Simultaneously, local authorities are no longer to be required to make a parallel contribution from the rates.

Requisitioned Houses

Another matter tackled last year was the long-standing problem caused by numbers of houses which then remained under requisition to the government. The Requisitioned Houses and Housing (Amendment) Act came into force on the 6th June, 1955. Between the 31st May, 1954, and the 5th June, 1955, some 10,000 properties were released from requisition. There then remained another 58,000 requisitioned properties and these, in conformity with the provisions of the new Act were handed over to local authorities. The reasoning behind the Act is straightforward. Every effort is now to be made to release from requisition as many as possible of these houses during the next five years. Until now the Exchequer has met the whole of the expenditure in connection with these houses. After the 1st April, 1956, the local authorities will have to bear 25 per cent. of the cost; this doubtless will provide an incentive to speed-up the process of release. Nevertheless it is clearly recognised that the process could not be carried out in a short time without special additional powers and arrangements particularly those needed to avoid hardship. The Act accordingly provides for

(a) payments to owners who are willing to accept the present licensed occupiers as Statutory tenants;

(b) grants to local authorities who desire property to lease a house now under requisition or to lease a house in lieu of a requisitioned house;

(c) grants to local authorities to purchase houses now under requisition or to lease a house in lieu of a requisitioned house.

The provisions of the Act and advice on its operation were set out in *Circular 39/55*, issued in August last, and an explanatory pamphlet has been prepared, which should by now have reached the owner of every requisitioned house.







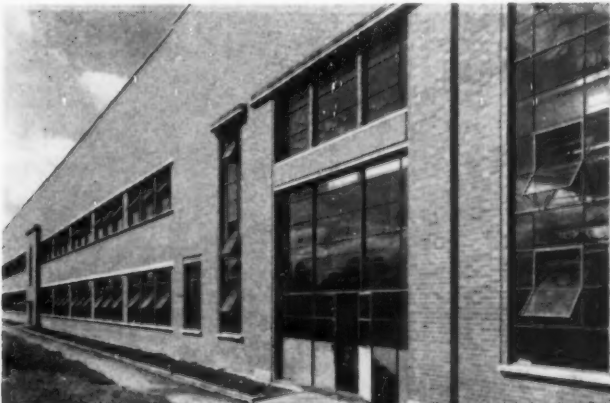




































Rating

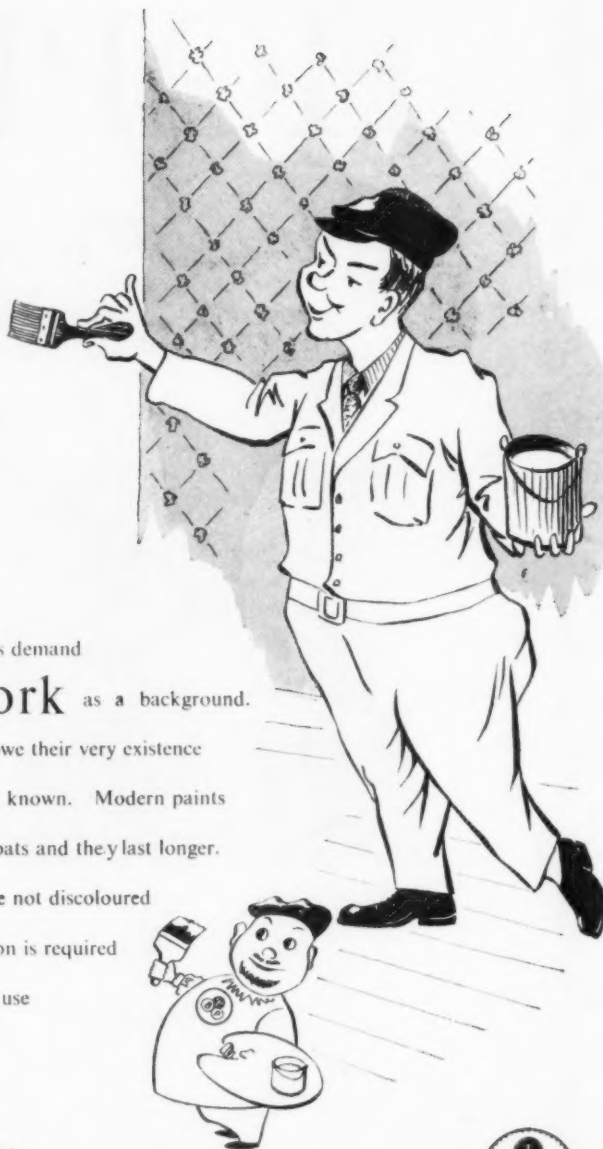
The basis of valuation for rating assessments has long been the subject of heated contention. The great variety

in the basis of assessments has meant in the past that where, say a shop in one town has the same actual value as that in another the two shops' have enjoyed vastly different rateable values. The variations in the actual rate levied has further complicated the position. The position has varied from places, on the one hand, with a very low assessment but a very high rate to places on the other hand with a very high assessment and a very low rate. Among many other difficulties caused by these variations has been the problem of using rateable value as a basis for government grants. In order to obviate these variations in valuations for rating purposes changes in responsibility for this task were made shortly after the war. The Local Government Act, 1948, provided that responsibility for rating valuation was to be transferred from local authorities to the Board of Inland Revenue in order to secure a uniform national basis for rating valuations. Renewal was to be completed by 1952 when the new lists were to be provided. In 1952 an Act was passed to provide that the revaluation could be postponed by Order; two such postponements have in fact taken place. The new valuation lists were finally sent to local authorities and published in December last. They are due to become effective as from the 1st April, 1956. These lists, as already reported in the national press, show very considerable changes in the valuation of the great majority of properties. It seems likely that the practical effect of the new valuations will be that most householders will pay slightly less in cash by way of rates next financial year while the owners and occupiers of commercial properties will pay more. This is, of course, only a likely general trend and may not be true of particular localities and places.

Many who examine these new valuation lists and find that the assessment of the value of their property has been increased will at once ask if they can appeal against the change proposed. How, when and where such appeals may be made was the subject of yet another Act passed past year. This was the Rating and Valuation (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1955, which is mercifully short. It is not the less important for its welcome and all-too-infrequent brevity, affecting as it does almost every owner of property in the Kingdom and many occupiers also.

Appeals against the new assessments may be made at any time on or after the 1st April and are made by sending a proposal to reduce the assessment to the Valuation Officer. The form in which these proposals must be made is set out in the Valuation Lists (Form of Proposal of Alteration) Regulations, 1955. Copies

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of the proposal will then be sent within 28 days to the rating authority and the occupant of the relevant property, unless, of course, he is the actual appellant. The Valuation Officer may in certain circumstances accept the proposal, but if he does not he has five months in which to object to the proposal. It may be assumed that this period has been made rather lengthy for two reasons. In the first place it will be necessary in order to deal with the large numbers of proposals that will almost certainly be made this year. Secondly, it will give adequate time in which to negotiate settlement of the matter wherever this is possible. If the matter cannot be settled it will in due course come before the Valuation Court. The provisions of the Act have been well and conveniently summarised in the inevitable Circular; this document, Circular 62/55, also contains a good deal of advice for rating authorities upon the administration of the Act.

An important case of interest to contractors concerning rates was that of *L.C.C. v. Wilkins*. In that case the liability to rating of contractors temporary huts on site was under consideration. It was said that the courts will apply four tests to decide whether premises are in *rateable occupation*. Lord Justice Jenkins said,

"First there must be actual possession by the alleged occupier; secondly, possession must be exclusive for the particular purposes of the occupier; thirdly, the possession must be of some use or value or benefit to the possessor, and fourthly, the possession must not be for too transient a period."

In the circumstances of the case the court held that the four tests were all satisfied by the temporary structures concerned. In addition, however, it was argued that the huts concerned were not part of the rateable hereditament but were chattels. It was held that although the various structures were not affixed to the land otherwise than by their own weight, they were not independent chattels in the sense that they could be brought on to the site in the condition in which they were when erected and could then be removed at will in the same condition. Each hut, it was said, was a structure which could exist only so long as it remained assembled on the site. Accordingly the Court considered that while it was erected on the site the structures became, in law, part of the land for rating purposes.

Architects' Fees

Perhaps the most welcome news to architects came towards the end of the year. Circular 65/55, issued by the Minister of Housing, was the outcome

of lengthy discussions on the scale of architects' fees for state-aided Housing Schemes. Representatives of the Association of Municipal Corporations, the Urban District Councils' Association, and the Rural District Council's Association discussed this matter with the R.I.B.A.

"The Minister has been informed that these Associations have agreed to recommend to their members that the current scale of fees, which was adopted in 1949, should be replaced by the [new] scale . . . He is accordingly prepared to recognise, for loan sanction, payments in accordance with the new scale, arising from agreements entered into after November 1, 1955."

The parties already mentioned regard the new scale as a provisional arrangement for schemes of less than 100 houses. The fees for such smaller schemes are to be more fully considered as is the matter of the number of designs required relative to the size of the scheme. The Ministry state that another circular may be thought necessary when these discussions have taken place. The new scale, which does not relate to multi-storey flats, is appended to the Circular.

The past year has seen few radical

departures from the pre-existing law. There have been a great many small but significant changes both in law and administration. These changes have in some cases been indicators of a gradual but major change in the direction of government policy; this is particularly true of Housing. Indeed, it is in this field that the only important major changes have occurred. We shall all no doubt be thankful that there have been no more Statutes of the kind which have become odiously familiar in recent years. Acts like the Housing Rents and Repairs Act, 1954, lengthy, involved and difficult to comprehend have given way to shorter, clearer and more intelligible documents; long may it be so. Similarly the courts have in the main made no marked changes but have added a gloss upon existing law in many realms.

1956 promises, like 1955, to be dominated by Housing in the statutory field, while the operation of the new valuation lists seem likely to give rise to a large quantity of litigation on that subject. There will be many who will sigh with relief when thinking of the months ahead because they recall the Minister of Housing's recent observation that he does not propose for the present to present any more Town and Country Planning Acts.

Drawing Office Technique

IT was good for the R.I.B.A. to hold the recent Symposium on a subject so near the daily grind as drawing office technique. It is a matter which is of such importance to achieving satisfactory building and one to which insufficient attention is frequently given, not only by students and schools of architecture but even in architects' offices. It is presumed that the R.I.B.A. will ultimately print at least a summary of the Symposium for the benefit of those who could not be present but as a preliminary the following observations are a somewhat random collection of points which the discussion raised and merit comment.

The meeting involved a great deal of extremely interesting material and discussion but it was unfortunate that the Chairman permitted so much departure from the subject. The expressions of opinion on the method of preparation of quantities seemed to be a subject for a separate Symposium and in fact one to which the R.I.B.A. might profitably devote another evening. The divergences from the subject of drawing office technique tended to prevent adequate discussion of many of the points directly associated with drawings and in con-

sequence there was insufficient decision and guidance on the subject itself.

Only two of the platform speakers, Mr. Tait and Mr. Trench the contractor, coped really properly with the subject and provided sound information and the basis for subsequent discussion. One was given the feeling that it would have been better if the opening part of the evening had been somewhat differently organized so that one architect, as a provider of drawings, and one contractor, as a receiver, could have given, in much greater detail, their ideas of what drawings should do, the drawing office technique involved in their preparation, distribution and their handling at the building end, together with more information on the organization of drawing offices.

The ideas which one platform speaker attempted to put over as a solution to the problems of architects drawings as the result of his special researches into the subject seemed to indicate a completely theoretical approach which those who have been associated with an efficient office, and still more those with site experience, would know to be unworkable. To suggest that drawings should be prepared trade by trade seems

to be an almost certain way to create errors in the proper co-ordination between trades. How often, in fact, in making drawings do draughtsmen omit to see round the corner. Equally to suggest that drawings for even small jobs can be made on foolscap and similar small sized pieces of paper is known by many to be unworkable; if they have tried out the idea they have quickly found the difficulties, usually to their cost, a point which was made by a speaker from one of the very efficient major public authority architect's departments.

A very important point made by Mr. Trench, which unfortunately was not again mentioned in the discussion, was the need for standardization of drawing technique and of working drawings as builders, sub-contractors and suppliers receive drawings from many architects which they have to pass on to a multitude of people, thus involving in each case a study of the varying techniques, symbols, colours, drawing numbers, etc. of each office in order to avoid errors because the requirements are so differently indicated. Mr. Trench pointed out that there is already B.S.1192 for recommended drawing office practice for building, a document which he considered to be sound guidance. As many of those who receive drawings or have to work to them are brought up in their technical schools on this document it is obviously beneficial if those who prepare drawings also follow it. This B.S. may not do everything the way each of us would like best but as a consensus of views it seems worth adopting if it helps building to be carried out as we want it. As an industry it seems that we should be wise to forget some of our individual whims and fancies on working drawings and follow the example of the engineering industry in which considerable endeavour is made to use the same methods of indication for the same thing. Let us by all means use every available trick of drawing office technique to convey our ideas as well as we possibly can to clients and the like in our sketch drawings, always, of course, adjusting our technique to suit the abilities of the clients to read drawings and thus to avoid subsequent arguments as to the original intentions, but for working drawings a standardized technique is itself advantageous.

Much was rightly said about having too much on drawings and thus complicating them unnecessarily. Clarity should be paramount. Many offices do not seem to make a sufficient use of negatives made from negatives; if sufficient negatives are made from a basic drawing, such as an $\frac{1}{8}$ scale plan, each can be completed to give differing information without the necessity of

making one over-involved drawing or needing to re-draw the basic information. To put everything on one drawing may reduce the number of drawings to be supplied but if drawings are confused they are of little help to the receiving end. This need for clarity would be much better appreciated if it were possible for more architectural draughtsmen (and architects) to work for some part of their early technical lives on a site or with a contractor as this is by far the best way to learn what needs to be on drawings and how the material should be divided between a number of drawings.

Another statement made during the discussion which I found very interesting was a suggestion that too much designing is often done during the actual preparation of working drawings. Like one of the speakers I am certain that it is an economy of draughting time, especially of paid draughtsmen, if everything is worked out properly as sketches, which is the stage at when thinking should be done, and thus at the working drawing stage to be involved only in a mechanical operation.

Equally interesting were the views expressed that it is advantageous to use ink in preference to pencil for important working drawings. I am quite convinced that the use of ink pays and, further, on most drawings the ink is better put on linen and not on paper, as linen facilitates the making of copies both at once and at later dates, subsequent alterations and the preservation of the drawings.

Some reference was made to the folding of the drawings so that what they covered could be known without unfolding them. It is, of course, preferable that drawings are always transmitted rolled rather than folded as the creases always seem to occur at the point where it is most important to see what is shown. If drawings are rolled they should be rolled with the face side outwards so that their tendency to re-roll does not have to be overcome when using the drawings. If drawings are to be folded a very clear diagram of how this operation should be done is clearly printed in B.S. 1192 and thus shows how the title panel if placed, as it should be, at the bottom right-hand corner is on the face when the folding operation is completed. This diagram alone as instruction to office staff is worth the price of the B.S. as nothing is more annoying than a drawing folded into a file and which cannot be opened easily and has to be opened in order to know if it is the one you want to consult.

The making clear of any alterations and revisions on drawings was stressed by one speaker. Merely to send a new print to a contractor which looks almost

the same except that the title panel shows that it has been revised is almost certain to cause the foreman and the many others concerned a long and detailed examination of both prints to find out what the revisions are, so it is desirable that the revisions should be clearly indicated by colour, hatching or some other means.

It was interesting to hear mention made of colouring of drawings as this seems to be a practice which is dying out in favour of hatching; although colour takes time to apply there seems little doubt that it is generally more clear to those at the receiving end and on this account whether or not to colour should be decided in relation to each drawing. When colour or hatching is used B.S. 1192 provides an adequate guide of standard methods which mean the same on any drawing, again assisting to avoid confusion and incidentally saves the time of drawing legends.

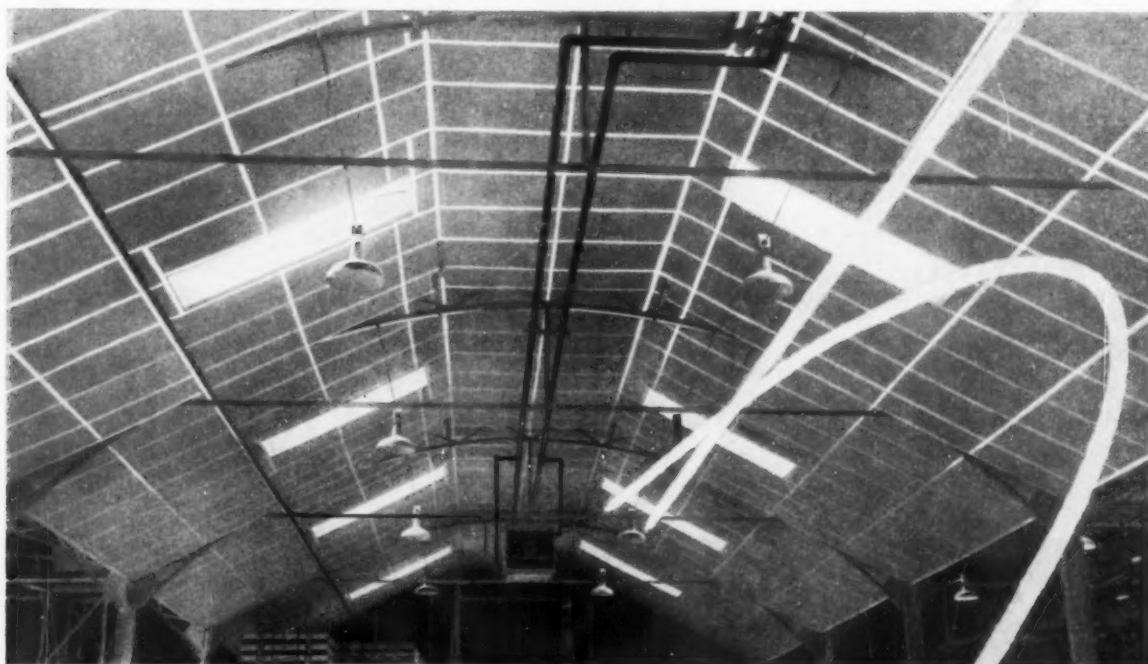
Nothing was said during the Symposium about graphic symbols. It is a very important subject where again the adoption of the standard symbols agreed in B.S. 1192 could save time and eliminate ambiguity. There is, however, one set of symbols in the B.S. which I do not like too well, namely those dealing with the hanging of windows but I have found no alternative suggestion which seems to be really any more satisfactory.

Much was said about the use of schedules for doors, windows, finishes and the like and they have become a very essential part of drawing office technique. Some reference to the preparation of schedules would be useful in B.S. 1192. Another subject on which this B.S. might give more guidance is on the numbering of the drawings. Widely differing systems are in use, but the B.S. might give a lead on the best methods for various sizes of office or of job; the numbering could be accompanied by guidance on the methods of indexing drawings in the drawing office as I have met many systems but only a few of them work really well, especially in relation to large jobs.

It is unfortunate that the display of drawings associated with the Symposium could not have continued for a longer period and, subsequently, be circulated to the schools of architecture. This is especially true of those from Mr. Tait's office and from the Herts County Council Architect's Department, as they give a very good indication of what is wanted on drawings in order to get a job done properly, covering as they do drawing form, number of drawings, what each drawing should cover and how they should be drawn to be understood clearly and quickly. To achieve all that is necessary for the large building

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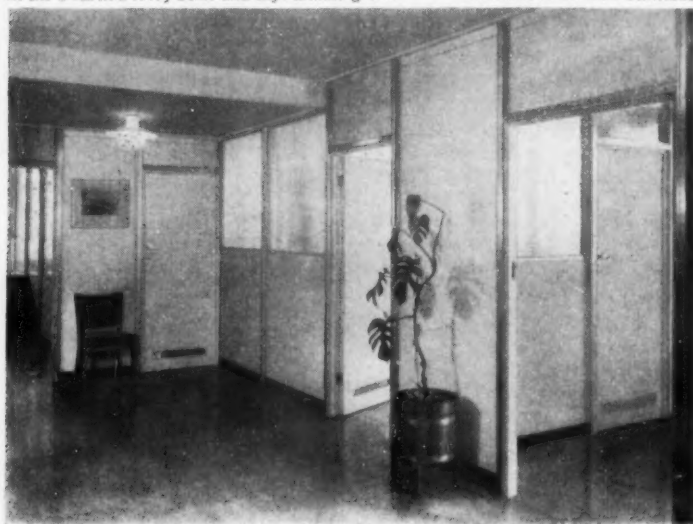
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shown on Mr. Tait's set of 700 drawings was masterly and deserved to be thoroughly studied not only by students but by practising architects as an example of what a contractor ought to be given.

Mr. Trench's remarks about providing drawings at the right time and in the order in which they will be needed by the contractor to progress the work properly were most valuable. One tends to forget that the Contractor has to make or order components long before, often many months, the job is ready to receive them, but if the work is not started at the right time through lack of drawings delay at some point becomes inevitable. A programme agreed between the contractor and the architect for drawings to be supplied is in fact perhaps more important than the progress chart for the construction of the building.

DUTCH UNCLE.

TIMBER NOTES

ONE effect of the much higher stocks of softwood now held by the timber trade is the concern shown over grading in new contracts. The importers alone are holding over 600,000 standards, and only now are they showing interest in purchases to arrive from May onwards. Much of the slight buying which has been done lately has been for fifth quality timber, the differential in price between fifths and unsorted now being established around £12 a standard.

So far there has been no real opening to the 1956 softwood market, but the few contracts of any size which have been placed in Sweden and Finland indicate that good quality joinery timber will continue to command a high price, the f.o.b. quotations being a mere 2 per cent. below the opening prices of last year. The present firm state of the freight market will prevent this gain being passed on to the consumer.

With competition so keen, and softwood no longer a cheap material, the importers are concerned that grading standards should be applied rigidly to produce a quality article. There is growing dissatisfaction with the practice among some shippers to sell on their own brand mark, so that there is no real standard, merely a tradition. It is true that this often works out satisfactorily in practice, but such firms should not find any inconvenience in meeting grade requirements. The Canadians use grading as a matter of course, and it does ensure that the buyer gets what he orders, or a claim can readily be made against the shipper. There is a growing movement among importers to insist upon such a change with Russian shipments, many cargoes received last year being the subject of complaint. Such moves should receive the full support of the building trade.

Coming into circulation now is a quantity of deteriorated timber from the Government strategic reserve stock. There has been a sale of over 11,000 standards from this stock, mainly hemlock and fir. In many cases the deterioration is purely surface and of minor importance. Most of the timber was made available around the London area, and a lot of it is expected to go into the building industry.

Plywood prices on the home market are most keen at the moment, due to the specially large stocks of birch and alder plywood now in the country. Profit margins have been slashed in an attempt to sponsor larger sales. Where contracts are being signed for supplies to arrive later in the year, prices paid are anything up to 10 per cent. lower than the accepted price list, and up to 20 per cent. below the peak level reached last year. There is every prospect that plywood will be cheaper for the building trade this year, and research work is being done into the wider use of plywood in modern buildings, particularly for roofs and partitions.

Research is also being undertaken into the results of panel heating upon hardwood block floors. Early experiments were rather disappointing, due to insufficient knowledge about bonding materials and the use of hardwoods with too high a moisture content. At the moment the hardwood market is quiet, with stocks plentiful in most areas for the popular commercial species, though there has to be some searching for the less common tropical hardwoods. Prices are remarkably firm, and there is not likely to be any real drop in the market this year. Most importers will be satisfied if they can hold prices at their present level, for reports from some countries, especially America, suggest that hardwood prices will climb a little higher. American white oak shows not the slightest sign of weakness, and a recent drop in Japanese oak prices was quickly corrected.

Hardboard prices are still weak. Prices for shipments later this year are slightly below those quoted last year. Especially in the London area are keen prices quoted, and this price-cutting trend has now affected the insulating board market.

Eastern Counties Builders Recommended to Stabilise Prices

A communication now sent to close on 2,000 member firms in East Anglia reads as follows: In the light of the present National economic situation and bearing in mind the uncertainty of the building materials market in the future this Federation recommends its members to waive all contract claims under basic materials schedules in respect of increased costs of materials delivered to contract sites during the period 31st March, 1956 to 30th June, 1956 on contracts current or entered

into prior to 31st March, 1956, subject to review prior to the 30th June, 1956, as to the possibility of extending the period.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES

● The Institute of Wood Science has been formed with the object of advancing knowledge in the scientific and allied subjects. Aims and activities will include the organisation of meetings, lectures and excursions, co-operation with other bodies with similar interests and the ultimate establishment of branches in various parts of the country.

● More than 250 exhibitors will be participating in the Mechanical Handling exhibition being held at Earls Court, London, from 9-19 May, 1956. Exhibits will include types of industrial conveyors, elevators and stackers, pneumatic handling plants, cranes, earth-moving and mining machinery, lorry loaders, and the whole wide range of accessories and appliances associated with mechanical handling.

● The Hotpoint Electric Appliance Co. Ltd., a Member of Associated Electrical Industries Ltd., have reduced the prices of Coldrator Domestic Refrigerators.

● The Solartron Research and Development, Ltd., has now completely removed to its new Headquarters at "Goodwyns Place," at the top of the southern heights of Dorking, Surrey. The Telephone number is Dorking 4661.

● The Council of Industrial Design have selected the Hursel 'Hurdapta' convector open fire as an example of British heating appliances for exhibition on the British Stand at the International Samples Fair to be held in Milan between the 12th and 27th April 1956.

● George Cohen Sons & Co. Ltd., the Parent Company of the '600' Group—have acquired from Mr. John Dunlop the entire share capital of Dunlop and Ranken Ltd., the steel stockholders and structural engineers. Mr. Dunlop, who was a founder of the Company in 1911 will continue to be associated with the business.

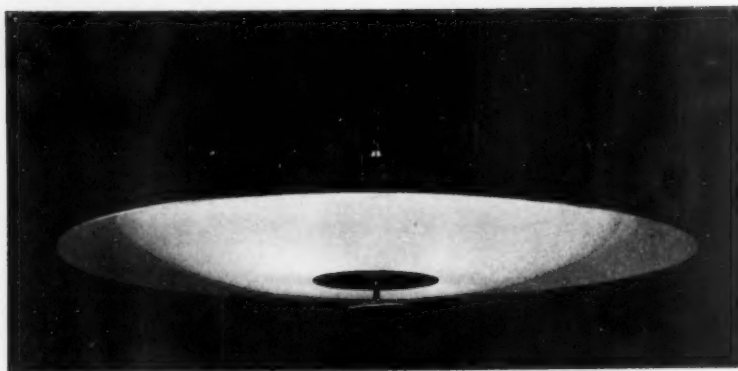
● The London offices of Hickson's Timber Impregnation Co. (GB) Ltd., have been moved from Victoria Street to 8, Buckingham Palace Gardens, London, S.W.1. Telephone—Sloane 0636/8.

● A new pressure-operated dry-chemical fire extinguisher which weighs less than 10 lbs. when fully charged, is now being marketed by The Pyrene Company Limited. The extinguisher has a range of about 8 feet. The design of the extinguisher enables it to be recharged after use simply by topping up or refilling the cylinder with 5 lbs. of dry chemical. If nitrogen is not available, the extinguisher can be pressurised from a garage or factory air line or from an efficient motor car foot pump with dry air. Pyrene portable dry chemical extinguishers are also supplied with a capacity of 25 lbs. of dry chemical, while there is a trolley unit available having a capacity of 150 lbs.

● John Sadd & Sons Ltd., have moved to Bank Chamber, 329 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.

● A major exhibition—Fuel Efficiency in Industry—will be held for the first time at Olympia, London, in October.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES



This pendant fitting F.M.7012 manufactured by George Forrest & Son Ltd., a subsidiary of Thorn Electrical Industries Ltd., was awarded a silver medal at the Decima Triennale de Milans. The fitting was designed by John Reid, Dipl. Arch. Dist., A.R.I.B.A., M.S.I.A., F.R.S.A.

It will have as its theme "Clean the Air." The latest plant and equipment, designed to reduce "smog" and fuel bills, will be featured. The exhibition will be under the auspices of the National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service (a government sponsored body) and the Combustion Engineering Association, and will be organised by Provincial Exhibitions Ltd.

● British Insulated Callender's Cables Ltd. announce that their Cambridge depot at 61a Regent Street, now has an additional telephone number—Cambridge 55451.

● Considerable interest has been shown by exhibitors in the forthcoming Health Exhibition to be held at Blackpool from April 24th-27th, and which is being organised by the Royal Society of Health in conjunction with its annual Health Congress. The Congress is attended by over 3,000 public health experts from all parts of the world.

● Mr. T. B. Dodson, M.B.E., General Manager of British Plumber Limited, left London on 31st January for an extensive tour of the Middle East to investigate possible markets for Plumberite wood chipboard.

● Mr. J. D. Markland, M.I.E.E., Assoc.I.Mech.E., has been appointed Home Sales Manager of The Hotpoint Electric Appliances Co. Ltd.

● The Coal Utilisation Council has opened a new Information Centre, its tenth, in Plymouth. The show rooms, which are on two floors, are sited close to the city's new shopping area.

● Ajax Architectural Products Ltd., now has a comprehensive range of Extruded Aluminium Alloy, Shopfront Mouldings, Jaxite facing materials and Door and Frame assemblies on display at The Building Centre.

● Auto Diesels announce that Mr. W. Hutter has joined them as Home Sales Manager for Stad Industrial Engines.

● The International Building and Public Works Exhibition, Park of St. Cloud, Paris, will be held on 16-28 June. This year the international participation will be even greater than last year. Most important of the foreign exhibits which have been definitely announced so far will be the pavilions of the United

States and the Soviet Union, who for the first time, this side of the "Iron Curtain" intend to present a comprehensive show of building in post-war Russia.

● The Directors of Stramit Boards Ltd. announce there will be no increase in the price of their Tank Lagging Units for the insulation of cisterns and tanks for a period of six months. Also The Solartron Electronic Group Ltd., states that the prices of its many electronic instruments for a very wide range of industries will not be increased during the same period. The great majority of manufacturers of salt glazed pipes covering the Midlands and the Southern Counties of England have agreed to keep their prices in these Areas at existing levels until the 30th June, 1956, at least.

● Corrosion Limited announce the introduction of the first synthetic rubber based paint in this country, under the name of Clocrete Stucco.

● Rooster Publicity Ltd., are now J. Peers and Associates Ltd., at Summit House, 1 & 2 Langham Place, London, W.1. Telephone: Langham 8434/5/6.

● Following on the presentation of the Allied Ironfounders' scholarship at the Architectural Association School of Architecture the Directors of the Company have continued to show interest by arranging visits of students to Allied Ironfounders' foundries, also lectures and film shows given at their London show-rooms.

● Centralisation of the activities of Saunders & Taylor Ltd., the Manchester heating and ventilating engineers, follows the removal of their offices and works to their new building, designed by Harry S. Fairhurst & Son, F.F.R.I.B.A., at Thermair House, 97 Chapel Street, Manchester 3. Telephone: Deansgate 6382.

● Conex-Terna Limited supplied Conex Fittings for use with Polythene Tube for temporary water installations which have been provided for H.M. the Queen's visit to Nigeria.

● The Eastwoods Group of Companies, established in 1815, recently reported at their Annual General Meeting that record trading results were achieved for the eleventh year in succession, all previous figures of output, production, distribution and sales being exceeded.

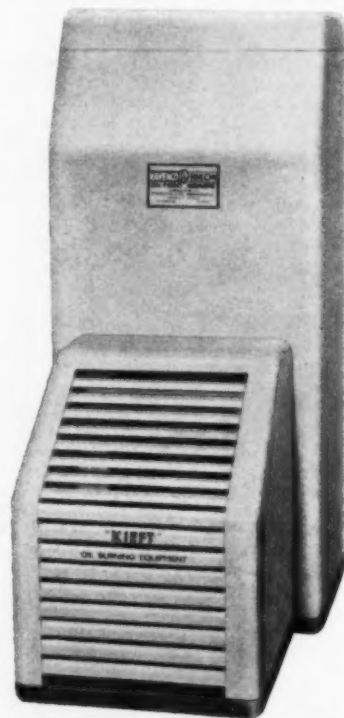
Discussion on Mechanical Plant for Building

A discussion on the subject "The Development of Mechanical Plant for Building Operations" is to be held at the L.C.C.'s Brixton School of Building, Ferndale Road, S.W.4., at 7.15 p.m. on Thursday, 15th March.

Recent years have seen great developments in the use of mechanical aids to raise productivity in building. It is still frequently stated, however, that British manufacturers of mechanical plant are reluctant to embark upon fresh developments in the production of machines for building operations and the present range of machines owes much to pioneer work abroad.

Mr. R. M. Wynne Edwards, D.S.O., O.B.E., has promised to take the chair and other principal speakers will be Mr. W. Barker of Richard Costain, Ltd., and Mr. J. F. Eden of the Building Research Station. Representatives of the Building Industry and of plant manufacturers are to speak in the discussion.

The discussion has been arranged by the L.C.C.'s Brixton School of Building in association with the Ministry of Works Technical Information Service. Admission is free and tickets may be obtained from Technical Information Service, Ministry of Works, Room 239, Lambeth Bridge House, S.E.1.



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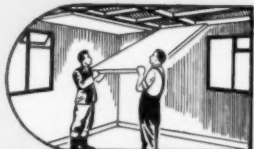


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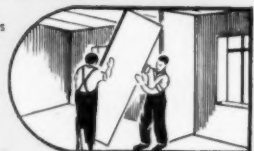


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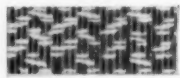
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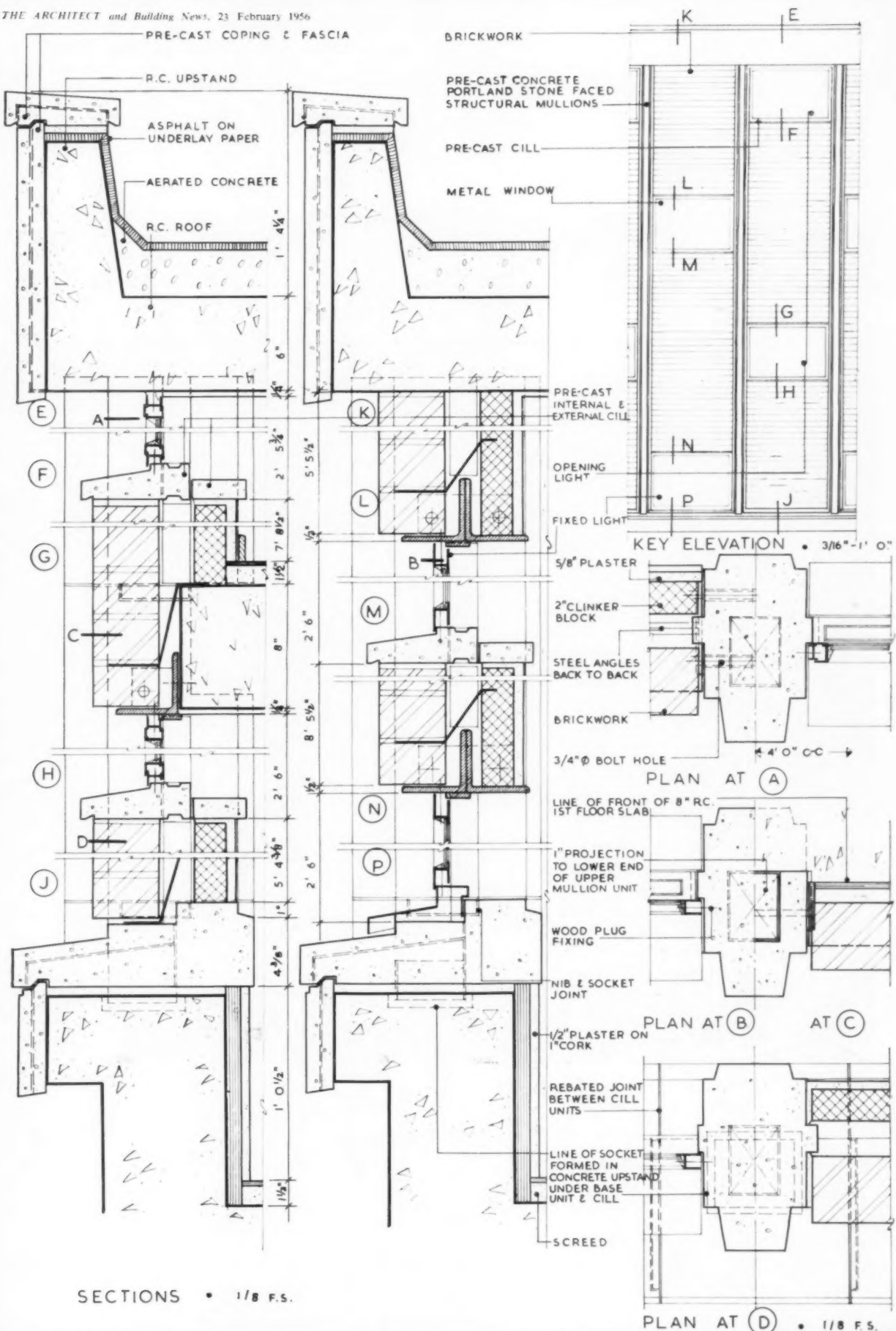
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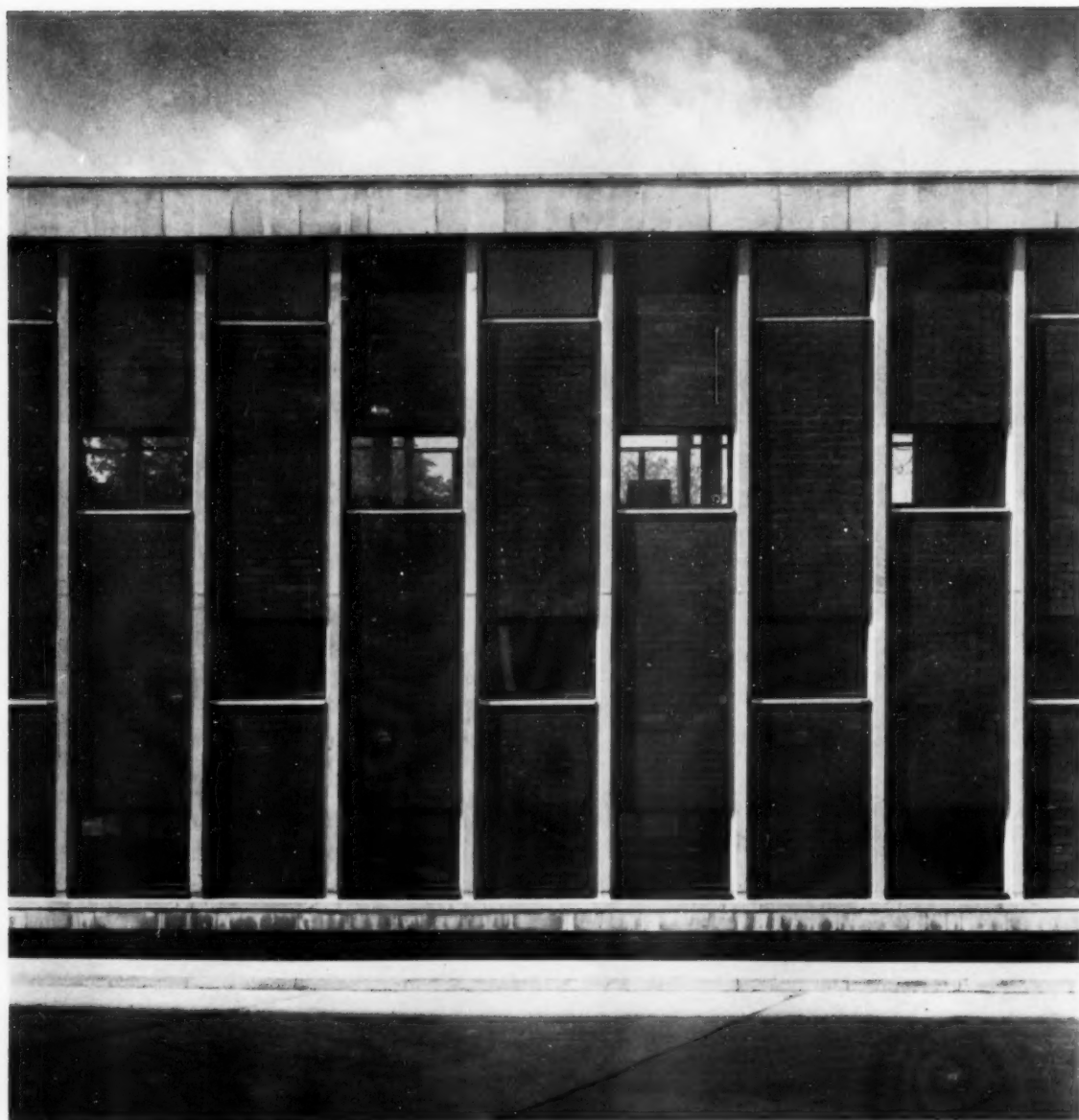
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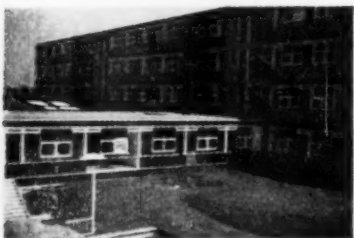
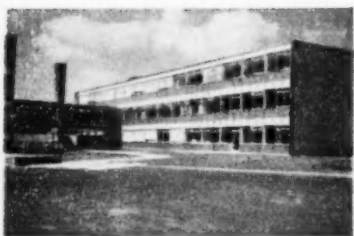
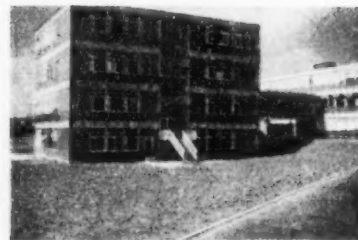
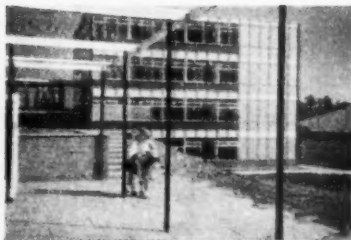
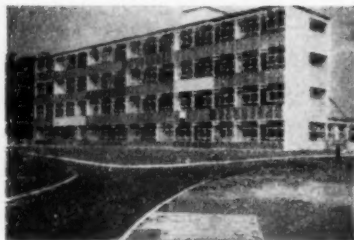
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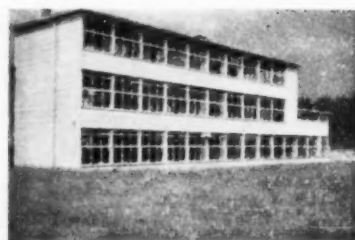
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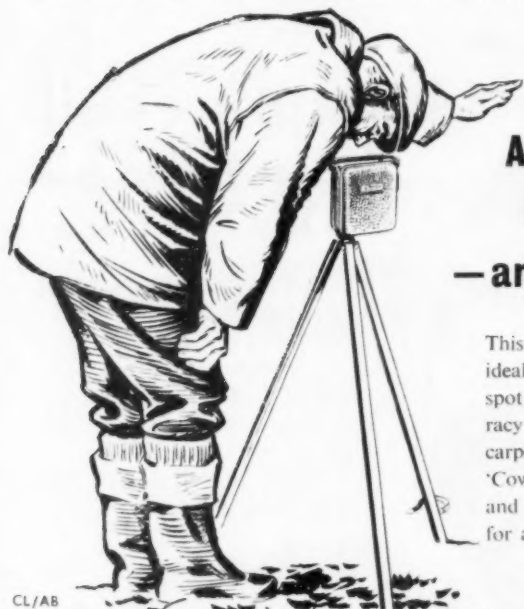


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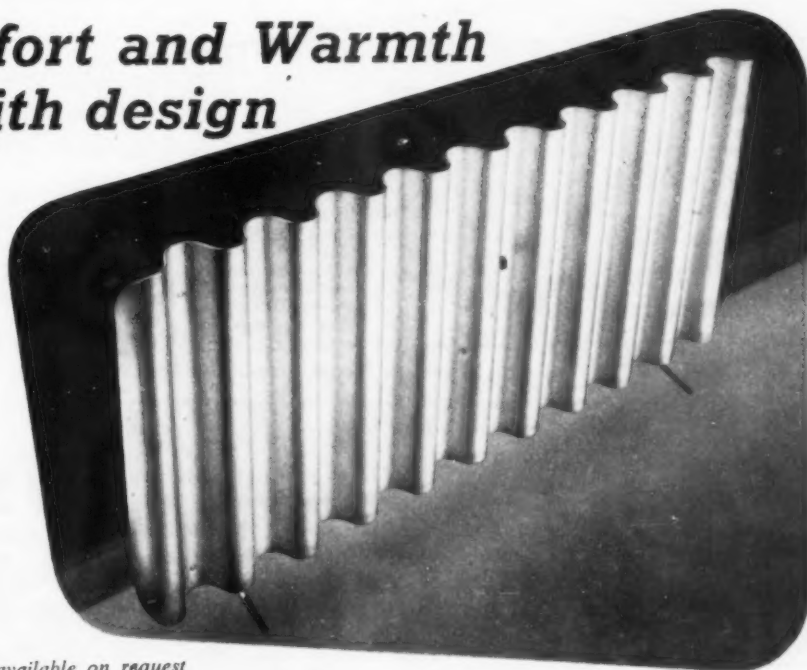
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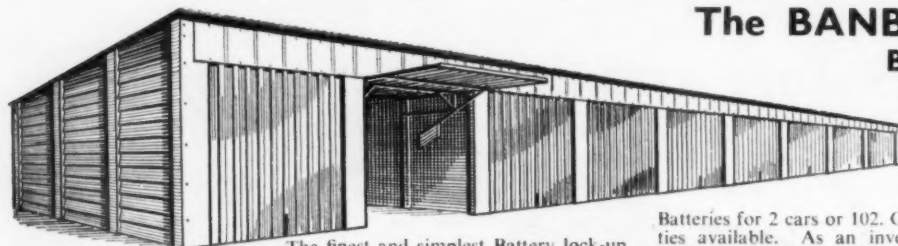
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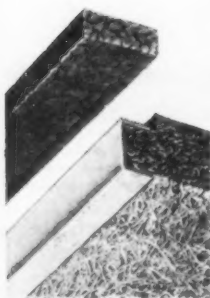
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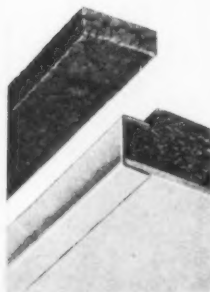
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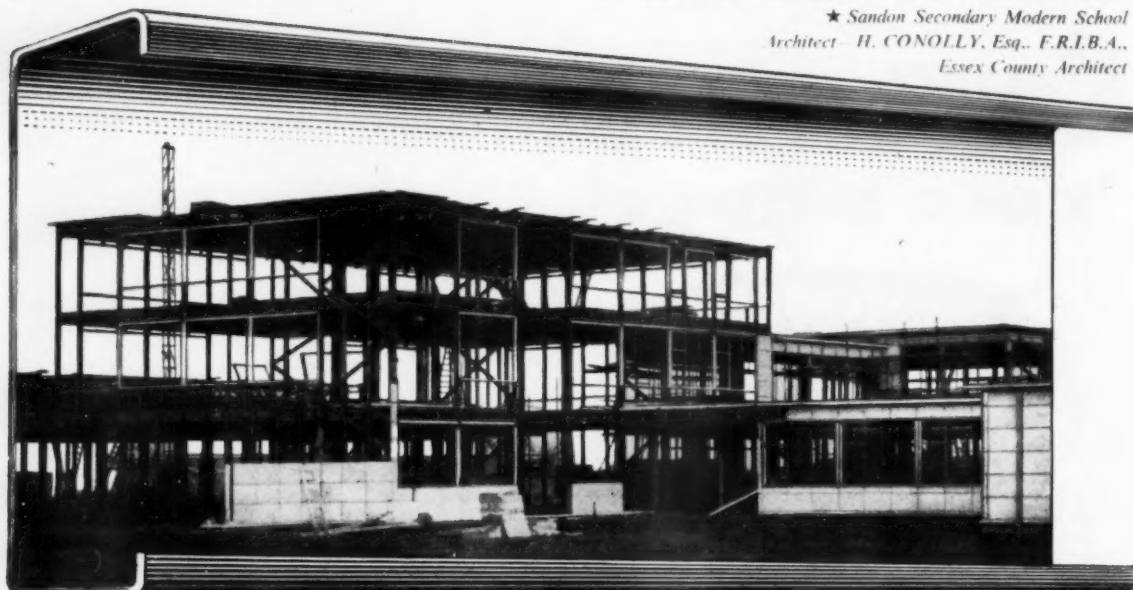
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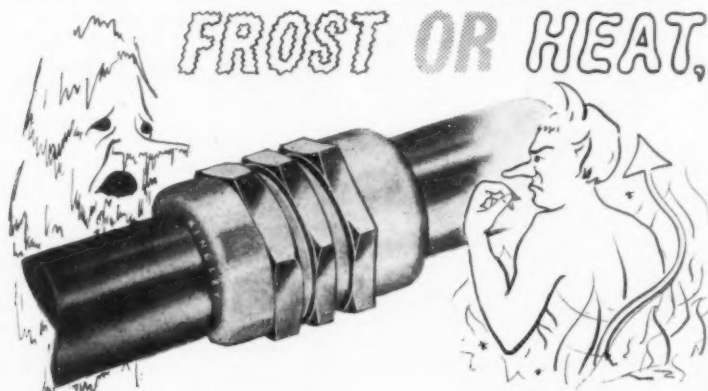
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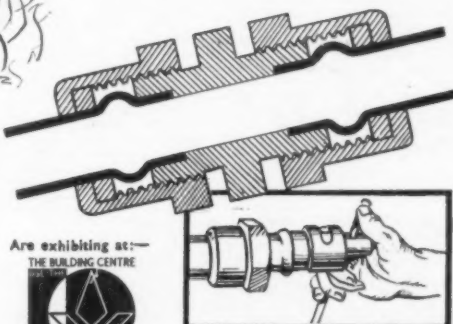
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APPOINTMENTS

The engagement of persons answering these advertisements must be made through the local office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, etc., if the applicant is a man aged 18-64 or a woman aged 18-59 inclusive, unless he or she or the employer is exempted from the provisions of The Notification of Vacancies Order, 1952.

CITY OF BIRMINGHAM

CITY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT

Applications are invited for the following appointments:—

- (a) ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS, Grade APT.V. (£795/£970 per annum)
- (b) ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS, Grade APT.IV. (£710/£885 per annum)
- (c) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS, Special Classes, Ad hoc Scale. (£690/£840 per annum)
- (d) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS, Special Classes, Grade APT. I. (£615/£695 per annum)
- (e) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS, Special Classes, Grade APT. I. (£550/£630 per annum)

Applicants for posts (a) and (b) must be Associate Members of the R.I.B.A., or hold equivalent qualifications, and for posts (c), (d) and (e), must be suitably qualified in accordance with the Regulations of the National Joint Council for Architectural Assistants.

The commencing salary in all grades will be according to capabilities and experience.

The posts are permanent, subject to a medical examination, to one month's notice on either side, and to the Provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Acts and the Birmingham Municipal Officers' Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Scheme.

Applications, endorsed with the heading of the post, stating age, present position and salary, qualifications and experience, together with the names of two persons to whom reference can be made should reach the undersigned by not later than fourteen days after the issue of this advertisement.

Canvassing disqualifies.
A. G. SHEPPARD FIDLER, City Architect,
Civic Centre, Birmingham, 1. [2029]

ARCHITECTURAL assistants and architectural draughtsmen required by the KENYA GOVERNMENT P.W.D. for one tour of 36/45 months in the first instance. Outfit allowance £30. Liberal leave on full salary. Free passages. Salary scales (including Inducement pay and temporary Cost of Living allowance):— Architectural Assistants, £838 rising to £1,360 a year; Architectural Draughtsmen, £772 rising to £1,280 a year. Commencing salary according to experience. Appointment either on contract (with Gratuity of 13 1/3% of total basic salary plus Inducement pay drawn during contract), or on probation to a permanent establishment. Candidates, over 24, must be capable of working-up sketch designs and preparing full working drawings for various types of Government buildings ranging from small domestic work to large multi-storied buildings. Candidates for Architectural Assistant must have passed the Intermediate examination of the R.I.B.A. and candidates for Architectural Draughtsmen must have had at least four years actual experience in an Architect's office and have a sound knowledge of building construction. Write to the Crown Agents, 4, Millbank, LONDON, S.W.1. State age, name in block letters full qualifications and experience and quote M2B/40529/AF [2052]

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

ARCHITECTURAL Assistants required (salary up to £783 according to qualifications and experience) and ARCHITECTS GRADE III (up to £945) for modernisation, adaptations and minor improvements of schools, houses & other public buildings.
Particulars and application form, returnable by 29th February, from Architect (AR/EK/AM/4), County Hall, S.E.1. (201) [2036A]

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL requires:

LANDSCAPE ASSISTANTS for preparation of working drawings, schedules, specifications and supervision of contract work in parks, open spaces, playing fields and grounds of new schools.

SALARIES up to £783 a year according to qualifications and experience.

APPLICATION forms from the Chief Officer of the Parks Dept. Old County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W.1. (WHITCHALL 3121 Ext 33), (182). [2033]

APPOINTMENTS—contd.

NATIONAL COAL BOARD — NORTH EASTERN DIVISION

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following appointments in the Office of the Divisional Chief Architect, situate at Conisborough, near Doncaster:—

Architects and Quantity Surveyors Grade II
(Salary scale: £700 x £30 — £1,000 per annum)
Qualifications: A.R.I.B.A. and A.R.I.C.S.

Architectural and Quantity Surveying Assistants Grade I

(Salary scale: £625 x £25 — £750 per annum (and up to £900 per annum in special circumstances). Qualification: Intermediate R.I.B.A. and Intermediate R.I.C.S.

Architectural and Quantity Surveying Assistants Grade II

(Salary scale: £520 x £20 — £615 per annum). Qualifications: Preferably as above or studying for such examinations.

Junior Architectural Assistants

(Salary scale: According to age, £4 5. 0d. per week at 18 to £8 15 0d. at 25).
Full details and application forms obtainable from Mr. J. A. Dempster, F.R.I.B.A., Chief Architect, P.O. Box No. 4, Denaby Main, Near Doncaster. [2040]

GOVERNMENT OF BARBADOS

ARCHITECT — HOUSING AUTHORITY

DUTIES include planning design and lay-out of low cost houses, flats and other buildings; supervision of works; and assisting the Director of Public Works with preparation of plans.

Appointment on agreement for 2 years. Salary £1500 p.a. cost of living allowance £32 10s. p.a. Passages paid up to certain limit. 45 days leave for each year of service.

Candidates should be A.R.I.B.A. Apply in writing to Director of Recruitment, Colonial Office, S.W.1. giving briefly age, qualifications and experience and quoting reference No.BCD 160/28/01. Closing date for receipt of initial applications 17th March, 1956. [2055]

FLINTSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL invite applications for the following appointments in the County Architect's Department:—

QUANTITY Surveyor Salary scale £795 x £35 — £970 (APT/V). Applicants should be Associates of the R.I.C.S. with at least twelve months practical experience as Quantity Surveyor since passing the final examination.

ASSISTANT Architect (2 Vacancies). Salary scale £795 x £35 — £970 (APT/V). Applicants must be Associates of the R.I.B.A. and have had three years practical experience in an Architect's Office since passing the final examination and be conversant with the designs of schools. The appointments are supernumerary. Application forms, for either post, may be obtained from the Clerk of the County Council, County Buildings, (P.O. Box No. 1), Mold. Closing date 5th March, 1956. [2051]

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

ARCHITECTS DEPARTMENT

VACANCIES for Architect Grade III (up to £945), and Architectural Assistants (up to £783), for widespread construction programme which includes houses, blocks of flats, schools of all types, and various public and industrial buildings.
— Application forms and particulars from Architect, (AR/EK/A/3), The County Hall, S.E.1. (1189). [0006]

STATES OF JERSEY

CIVIL SERVICE BOARD.

VACANCIES exist in the Engineer's Department of the States of Jersey for two qualified architectural assistants on a temporary basis. There is a possibility that the posts may eventually become permanent. Applicants should not be more than 35 years of age and must hold Associate Membership of the R.I.B.A., or equivalent qualification, and have had at least two years' general office experience. Salary £700, rising to £900.

Applications, giving full details of qualifications and experience, together with copies of two recent testimonials, should reach the Greffier of the States, States' Greffe, Jersey, C.I. not later than 29th February, 1956. [2015A]

APPOINTMENTS—contd.

ARCHITECT'S OFFICE

BRITISH TRANSPORT COMMISSION STAFF REQUIREMENTS

A LEADING Assistant Architect required in the office of the Architect to the British Transport Commission. Salary range £950 - £1,050.

Associateship of the R.I.B.A. essential. Must have design ability and sound knowledge of building construction. Superannuation scheme. Certain free travelling facilities. Medical examination.

WRITE stating age, qualifications, experience to Manpower Adviser, British Transport Commission, 222 Marylebone Road, London, N.W.1. [2030]

BRITISH RAILWAYS—LONDON MIDLAND REGION

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS required in the Regional Architect's Office. Should be Associates of the R.I.B.A., must have keen interest in contemporary design and knowledge of modern structural technique.

Salary £815-£850 per annum, five-day week. Residential and other travelling facilities available. Apply in writing, giving particulars of age, qualifications and experience to the Chief Civil Engineer, British Railways, London Midland Region, 5A Euston Grove, London N.W.1. [2057]

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Council Offices,
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Co. Durham.
30th January, 1956. [2037]

ARCHITECTURAL APPOINTMENTS VACANT

GOLLINS, MELVIN, WARD & PARTNERS, 15 Manchester Square, W.1., have vacancies for architectural assistants at intermediate standard or recently qualified, keen to work on a varied programme. Good working drawings essential, five day week, quarterly bonuses. Apply by writing or telephone Welbeck 9991. [2054]

J. DOUGLASS MATHEWS & PARTNERS, Chartered Architects, 3, Ebury Street, London, S.W.1., require one Assistant, just qualified, and one Junior, unqualified. Salaries in accordance with experience. [2053]

CORNWALL — Geoffrey Bazeley & Barbary require assistants for their Penzance and St. Austell Offices, preferably able to take charge of small jobs, but any application considered. Write indicating age, qualifications, experience and salary required to:— Geoffrey Bazeley & Barbary F.R.I.B.A., 15/16 Alverton, Penzance. [2050]

FEMALE assistant required for small office in West End, minimum requirement intermediate. Salary proportionate to qualifications. Phone Ger. 6781 or in evenings Wim. 6933. [2048]

ASSISTANT Architect with degree and an inclination to Civil Engineering required for interesting position. Please reply giving age, qualifications, experience and salary required to Box No. 0247 c/o A & BN [2047]

ARCHITECTURAL Assistants are required by large Provincial firm, to work on new and interesting schemes, only qualified men of ability and experience should apply. Write please giving details of age, experience, salary required etc., to Box No 0244 c/o A & BN [2046]

ARCHITECTURAL APPOINTMENTS VACANT—contd.

ARCHITECTURAL Assistant required in London by a firm of City Architects for work on modern office buildings. Please telephone CEN 1748. [2045]

ARCHITECTURAL Draughtsmen or Junior Architect's Assistants required to prepare working drawings of large industrial projects. Salary £600 - £800 per year according to qualifications. Reply, stating age and experience, to J. Francis Smith, F.R.I.B.A., F.R.I.C.S., 5 Cathedral Close, Exeter. [2044]

SENIOR Assistant required with good experience, overtime paid, service tenancy of house available if required, alternate Saturdays, superannuation optional, salary based on A.P.T. Grades. Application stating age, experience, qualifications, present position and salary, together with names of last two employers as referees, to Eberlin & Darbyshire, F.R.I.B.A., 3, College Street, Nottingham. [2041]

HELLBERG & HARRIS: Assistant architects wanted for responsible positions on school, industrial and commercial work. Salary according to qualifications and experience. Staff pension scheme. Apply 13 Queen Victoria Road, Coventry. [2039]

TEMPORARY architects with reputation for cost-effective work require qualified and experienced assistant salary £800 - £900, pension scheme. Also assistant of intermediate standard salary £400 - £500. Box No. 0215 c/o A&B.N. [2038]

WEST END firm require assistant architect to supervise work in London work in England. Salary £900/£1200 dependent on experience. Five-day week, quarterly bonuses, car facilities. Applications which will be treated with absolute confidence should state age, experience, etc. Box No. 0435 c/o A & B.N. [2028]

SENIOR Assistant required in West End Office, very busy in interesting commercial work. Must be prepared to take responsibility for writing giving details of experience etc. Box No. 0312 c/o A & B.N. [2010]

SENIOR and responsible Architectural Assistant with not less than five years' experience in private offices by firm of London Architects off Bedford Square. Relatively small practice with wide variety of high class work. Applications in writing giving full details to Box No. 8857 c/o A. & B.N. [1980]

ARCHITECTURAL Assistant required by London architects, W.C.I. Progressive post with opportunities for individual responsibilities and experience. Apply in writing, stating age, experience and salary required to Box No. 8858 c/o A. & B.N. [1981]

JUNIOR Assistant for architect's office, London, W.C.1. — Please apply in writing giving full details. Box No. 8859 c/o A. & B.N. [1982]

ARCHITECTURAL Assistants required in the office of the Architect, Eastern Region, King's Cross Station for work in connection with the Modernisation Plan. Applicants should be of Intermediate R.I.B.A. Standard. Salary according to age and experience. Concessional rail travel — five-day week, and permanency after probationary period. Apply in writing to Chief Civil Engineer, British Railways (Eastern Region), King's Cross Station, London, N.1, giving full particulars as to age, education, training, and experience. [2016]

ARCHITECTURAL Assistants required for varied work. Intermediate and Final standard with at least two years office experience etc. salary required to Cordingley & McIntyre, Chartered Architects, Oswestry, Durham. [2019]

MINISTRY of Works require Architectural Assistants with 3 years' training, experience in architect's office and of Inter. R.I.B.A. standard. Prospects of promotion and permanency. State salary required, age, details of training and experience to Ministry of Works, W.G.10 (H), Abell House, John Islip St., S.W.1. [2003]

ARCHITECTURAL Assistant required, up to intermediate standard, Westminster Office. Pension and Bonus scheme. 5-day week. Write stating experience, age and salary required to Box No. 0114 c/o A. & B.N. [2008]

YOUNG Architectural Draughtsmen required by London firm. Must have had experience in Architect's office preferably on commercial buildings. Commencing salary about £400 per annum. Apply Box 8889 c/o A. & B.N. [1986]

ARCHITECT Co-partnership require unmarried, A qualified, experienced assistant in their Lagos office. Maximum tour 14 months. Flat provided. — Write 44, Charlotte Street, London, W.1., or telephone Langham 5791. [0001]

ARCHITECTURAL Assistant required, qualified, with experience of running contracts. Write full particulars to T. Mitchell & Partners, 20 Bedford Square, W.C.1. [0096]

ARCHITECTURAL assistants, intermediate standard, required for work in architect's office on development and construction of factory extensions, also on proposed large new factories in North East London area. Positions offered are permanent with good opportunities and are pensionable. Modern welfare amenities. Apply Personnel Superintendent, The Edison Swan Electric Co. Ltd., Cosmos Works, Brimsdown, Enfield, Middlesex. [2002]

ASSISTANTS required to prepare sketch designs, working drawings and detailing for wide variety of project. High standard of draughtsmanship essential. Previous office experience desirable. — Box No. 8853 c/o A. & B.N. [1974]

ARCHITECTURAL APPOINTMENTS VACANT—contd.

SENIOR Assistants with adequate experience and contemporary outlook urgently required in mixed practice in Cheltenham. Junior required at Intermediate level. Write stating experience and salary required to: I. M. Williams, A.R.I.B.A., 98, Bath Road, Cheltenham. 2006

JUNIOR Building Surveyor age 22-26, required for Architect's Office to prepare specifications, working drawings, etc.; principally concerned with maintenance and alteration to domestic and other properties, a good knowledge of building construction essential. Non-contributory pension scheme. — Apply in writing to the Personnel Manager, Albert E. Reed & Co., Ltd., Aylesford Paper Mills, Larkfield, Nr. Maidstone, Kent, stating age, qualifications and experience. [1983]

ORMAN AND PARTNERS require experienced Architectural Assistants for their offices in Guildford and London. Intermediate — RIBA standard preferred. Apply, stating age, experience and salary to 23A, High Street, Guildford, Surrey. Telephone 67688/9. [1995]

F. W. WOOLWORTH AND CO. LTD., Birmingham District Office, Architects Department, Dudley, Works. [1995]

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following appointments:—

(a) Senior Architectural Assistants, capable of preparing sketch schemes, working drawings, details and specifications. Applicants must be members or students of the R.I.B.A., preferably with experience in sketch design.

(b) Junior Architectural Assistants; capable of preparing drawings under supervision of Senior Assistants. Applicants should be studying for the R.I.B.A. intermediate examination.

ALL appointments offer prospect of advancement within the Office, are permanent and pensionable. A five-day week is in operation and canteen facilities are available.

Applications, stating age, experience, qualifications and salary required to District Architect, F. W. Woolworth & Co. Ltd., 47/49 King Street, Dudley, Works. [2056]

SITUATIONS VACANT

The engagement of persons answering these advertisements must be made through the local office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, etc., if the applicant is a man aged 18-64 or a woman aged 18-59 inclusive, unless he or she or the employer is exempted from the provisions of The Notification of Vacancies Order, 1952.

WORKER-UP. Vacancy for Junior in Head Office Surveying Department of large civil and engineering organisation. Good prospects and salary. Luncheon vouchers. Five-day week. Non-contributory pension scheme. Apply Personnel Manager, Costain-John Brown Ltd., 73, South Audley Street, London, W.1. [2043]

"THE Architects' Journal" requires a full-time Draughtsman to assist in the preparation of Information Sheets and Working Details. First class draughtsmanship, knowledge of building construction and a keen interest in the compilation of technical information. Write to the Editor (Information Sheet), 9 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1, stating age, architectural training, and experience. [2031]

LARGE Engineering Company in Leicester request applications for Managerial post in Buildings and Maintenance Department. Applicants must have wide knowledge of building trade and allied mechanical services, some knowledge of Quantity Surveying and Estimating, and experience of Office and Site organisation of Building Contracts and Maintenance. Car driving licence essential. Assistance with housing accommodation possible. Salary commensurate with responsibilities. Apply in writing, giving full particulars of experience, age, qualifications and salary required, to Cecil Howitt & Partners, St. Andrew's House, Mansfield Road, Nottingham. [2026]

ASSISTANT Quantity Surveyors to work in Head Office Surveying Department of large civil and engineering contractors. Experience in all stages of cost contracts essential. Good salary. Non-contributory pension scheme. Luncheon vouchers. Five-day week. Apply Personnel Manager, Costain-John Brown Ltd., 73, South Audley Street, London, W.1. [2043a]

CLERK of Works required for large Industrial project, including laboratories and Office buildings, on outskirts of Leicester. Applications submitted in writing to Cecil Howitt & Partners, St. Andrew's House, Mansfield Road, Nottingham, stating age, experience, salary required, etc. [2008]

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"QUALIFIED Heating and Ventilating Engineer offers services in a consulting capacity for reasonable remuneration. Designs, drawings, and specifications prepared to clients requirements." Box No. 0252 c/o A. & B.N. [2049]

SURVEYS: Sites and Buildings. — Allerton Studios, 14, Malley Avenue, London, S.E. 27. Gipsy Hill 3782. [0007]

SERVICES REQUIRED

THE London County Council invites Architects in private practice to apply for inclusion in a new panel from which firms will be selected to undertake alteration and improvement works to education buildings and minor new works such as the provision of new classroom blocks, etc.

APPLICATION forms may be obtained from the Clerk of the Council (Ref.E/DG), the County Hall, S.E.1, and should be returned not later than 24th March (243) [2042]

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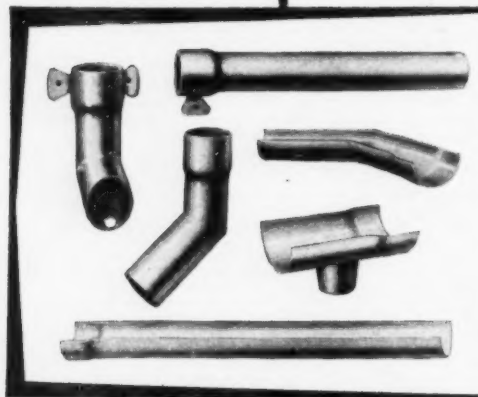
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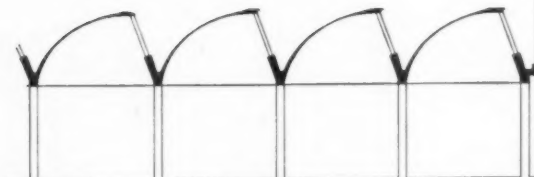
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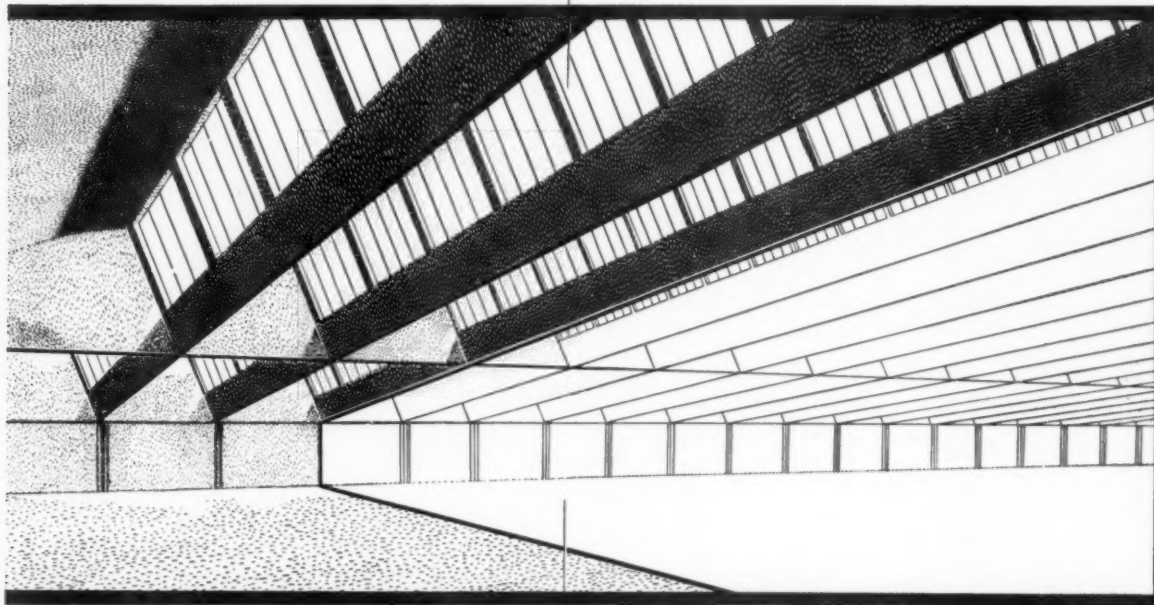


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